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The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. X. PITTSBURGH, TUESDAY MORNING, JANUARY 28, 1873. NO. 119.

The Daily and Weekly Commercial—*NEWSPAPER DECISIONS.*—1. Any one who takes a paper regularly from the Postoffice—whether directed to his name or another's or whether he has subscribed or not—is responsible for the payment.

2. If a person orders his paper discontinued, he must pay all arrearages, or the publisher may continue to send it until payment is made, and collect the whole amount, whether the paper is taken from the office or not.

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FIRST EDITION.

GETTING AT THE FACTS.

Louisiana Political Scandal.

Evidence Taken Before the Senate Committee.

WASHINGTON, January 27.—In the Louisiana investigation by the Senate Committee on Privileges and Elections, this morning, Dr. R. Foreman, of the Foreman Returning Board, at the request of Mr. Morton, produced the election returns. Foreman on examination testified they were yesterday delivered by Bragdon, Secretary of the previous Board. On the 11th of December some of the returns had been opened. All the returns were canvassed, and had been under lock since. The canvassers didn't examine the vote for President and Vice President. A few polls were thrown out on evidence that they were stuffed by the Fusionists. The whole vote of Iberia, St. James and St. Michael parishes was thrown out on account of intimidation at the polls; couldn't speak positively of rejected parishes; thought most of them were Republican.

Governor Warmouth was sworn. Did not, as Governor, make any certificate of the election of electors, the law does not require it; made a certificate of the result of the election, and sent copies of the certificates to the parties elected; these were merely electors. No canvass had been made by any Board of Canvassers. Certificates were issued on the report of Woodward, Assistant Secretary of State, who gave the figures of the election; he had no authority to count the vote; had returns from all parishes; but two of these returns were opened by himself in the presence of members of the Wharton Board. The returns were put into the hands of Bragdon, who was directed to employ clerks enough to make a calculation of the vote of the entire State. The Board was then enjoined from counting and canvassing the returns, and no canvass was made. The vote was tabulated; no votes were thrown out.

John Lynch testified that when the votes for electors were counted, the Board of Canvassers had before it the returns of the United States and State Supervisors and affidavits from certain individuals in certain parishes; had returns from the United States Supervisors from all but two or three parishes. The evidence before the Board showed that the Supervisors had been driven from the polls in many places in New Orleans, comprising about one quarter of the vote of the State. There were a few parishes from which the Board had returns from neither State nor United States Supervisors. In some cases the Board acted upon information which was not sworn to. These affidavits were sometimes as to why no returns were made, and sometimes as to the result of the vote. In some cases the parish as a whole was thrown out, and the Board counted the votes of persons who swore they had been illegally deprived of voting. In Bossier parish 1,159 such votes were counted. Did not pretend that the results reported were technically correct, but believed they were in the main. The whole vote of McIntosh parish was thrown out and 1,260 votes counted in an affidavit, all for the Republican ticket. The whole number of votes thrown out did not exceed 6,000. Pinchback was a candidate for Congressman at Large, and the Board counted him in outside the city of New Orleans. The United States Supervisors, upon whose returns the Board acted, were Republican Supervisors. Did not remember whether any returns were returned by both Republican and Democratic Supervisors. Witness admitted the Board had no official returns, according to the law of the State, and counted in some votes never cast under the laws of the United States, and in obedience to the principles of justice. The reason they had no official returns was, the Governor refused to give them, and presumes all the State officers were opposed to the Republican party. From two wards in New Orleans the Board made no returns. Don't know within a thousand how many votes were cast in these wards. The impression is that they were Greeley wards, and also that the votes in them were counted for President and Governor and thrown out on the Legislative ticket. Witness detailed the difficulties of obtaining registry before the election and the voting in town and various other parts of the State, the publication made of the polling places in his parish, and every obstacle thrown in the way of voters in largely Republican localities, not particularly on account of color, but against Republicans. The witness could not tell how this Board returned 4,000 less votes for McEnery in New Orleans than the other Board. Gen. McMullan submitted certificates of the United States Supervisors that the returns of the State officers in New Orleans were correct. Witness said this was the rule, but there were exceptions, in which Supervisors noted errors on the back of returns.

Gen. Longstreet testified: Was a member of the Lynch Returning Board; made official demand upon Warmouth for the official returns, but did not receive them.

After some further but unimportant evidence taken the investigation was adjourned till to-morrow, and the committee went into secret session.

Conflict of Authority Between the Federal and Territorial Courts.

SALT LAKE, UTAH, January 27.—The conflict of authority between the Federal and local courts is approaching a crisis. United States Judge Howley reiterates his former decision that the Probate Courts of the Territory have no chancery or common law jurisdiction, civil or criminal. In the great cattle case he gave the prisoners the right of habeas corpus, but holds them as the committing magistrate. The Mormon officials of the State threaten and defy the process of the United States, and it is thought Howley will arrest some of the Probate Judges for contempt. All the principal members of the bar of Salt Lake are joining in a memorial to President Grant for such legislation as will enable the courts instituted by organic act to perform their duties. Unless something is done speedily much injury to the interests of the Territory are anticipated, particularly in civil cases. Great hopes of relief are entertained from the bill of Senator Logan. It is thought its passage will settle all difficulty.

Sudden Death from Apoplexy.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

CHILLICOTHE, O., January 27, 1873.

Major Addison Pearson, President of the Ross County National Bank, and late Grand Master of the I. O. O. F. of Ohio, died suddenly of apoplexy at his residence here last night.

NEWS SUMMARY

BY TELEGRAPH.

M. Paul Messant, a well-known French journalist, resident in the United States since 1869, died on Long Island on Sunday morning.

New York is excited over the report that some four thousand sheep, suffering from a contagious skin disease, were recently sent there from Illinois and slaughtered, and the meat distributed throughout the city.

Double Court sessions will be held in New York city during February, with a view of bringing to trial the numerous prisoners in the Tombs charged with murder.

The deficiency of cashier Shute, of the Granite Bank at Exeter, New Hampshire, is ascertained to be $100,000. All of his property that can be found has been attached.

B. W. Norris, ex-member of Congress from the Third Alabama district, died yesterday.

The wife of the notorious Bill Poole fell from the gang plank of an ocean steamer at New York, Sunday, and was drowned.

Luther Tucker, editor and proprietor of the *Cultivator and Country Gentleman*, died yesterday at Albany, New York.

It is reported that two children and their mother, at Troy, New York, were poisoned by drinking cider from a brandy cask from which the copperas had not been washed.

Robert B. Cranston, ex-Congressman, died at Providence, R. I., yesterday.

The snow storm at New York continued last night, greatly impeding travel.

The steamship Minnesota, from Liverpool, arrived at New York yesterday.

The middlemen in New York are preparing for a vigorous resistance to the coal combination and the movement is denounced on all sides. The Delaware and Hudson Canal Company have fixed the prices of coal for February at thirty cents per ton higher all round than in January.

A man named Miller was shot by another named Davidson at Jamestown, Ind., yesterday afternoon. Miller is not expected to live.

Every furnace in the Eureka mining district, Nevada, has suspended on account of the epizootic, and every mine but two of these are only working a small force of men.

The House joint resolution asking for an increase in the mail service between Little Rock and Fort Smith to daily service passed the Arkansas Senate yesterday. The Governor has issued a proclamation ordering an election for March 3, on the pending amendment doing away with the disfranchising clause of the Constitution.

The boarding department of the University at Morgantown, West Virginia, was destroyed by fire on Saturday. The fire was occasioned by the explosion of a lamp. Loss covered by insurance.

The steamer California, from Glasgow, arrived at New York last night.

The newly discovered tin mines near San Diego are reported very rich. Several hundred pounds of ore was brought to San Francisco for assay. As the work progresses the ledge increases in thickness and the ore in richness.

PACIFIC RAILROAD PLUNDER

Further Evidence on the Subject

Mr. Alley Testifies Concerning Dividends, Profits and Legislation Expenses.

WASHINGTON, January 27.—At the sittings of the Wilson Committee to-day, the examination of Mr. Ally was resumed. The witness had no knowledge of a protest having been filed with the Secretary of the Interior by the Government Directors against the contract being made between the Union Pacific Railroad Company and the Credit Mobilier, or any person being connected with the Credit Mobilier. He never supposed there was any such a protest. Witness was opposed to the Ames contract and also to the Credit Mobilier declaring dividends. There never was a dollar paid to any member of Congress or government officer while he was a director of the road or connected with the Credit Mobilier. The first he heard of the payment of such money was from Oakes Ames, who informed him that Durant personally contributed $10,000 towards the election of Harlan and that Durant wanted the Union Pacific Company to pay it. Witness said this sum was never to his knowledge, paid out of the funds of the Union Pacific Road, nor did it appear on the books of the Credit Mobilier; did not know whether it was embraced in the expense account of $435,000. Durant said that the money had been spent secretly; that newspaper men got a good deal of it. As to the latter he could not speak positively; the impression of witness was that it was never spent at all. Durant said the money had been spent in part among members of Congress, and that $80,000 had passed to Thaddeus Stevens. The witness, and others acting with him, did not believe a word of Durant's statement. Witness thought, in April, 1864, a resolution was passed by the Board of Directors of the Union Pacific Road that a committee be authorized to go to Washington and procure additional legislation, and that such proper expense as might be necessary should be borne by the company. An item of $112,000 was put in account for this purpose. A resolution was afterwards passed sanctioning what had been done in accordance with the resolution of April, 1864. Witness knew nothing about the item of $126,000 for special legal expenses. As to the $50,000 for legal expenses, paid at the time of the first raid, Mr. Fullerton and Mr. Tracy said the suit could be settled for that sum. Witness was opposed to it. Sometime afterwards he learned it had been paid to counsel, on an order signed Oliver Ames. When Judge Barnard was impeached the matter was brought up, and Fullerton and Bushnell stated, under oath, that the money was paid to Fisk, who promised to withdraw the suit, but did not; he went back on them.

After recess the examination of Alley was resumed by Oakes Ames. The contract parties participating in the dividends and avails signed an irrevocable proxie to vote sixteenths of the stock of the Union Pacific Railroad until the completion of the contract by the Trustees of the Credit Mobilier, the Trustees thus having control of the company. The profits on the Oakes Ames contract were eight or nine million dollars. Alley made an explanation of the former part of his testimony. He did not mean to convey the idea that Durant told him he had spent considerable money among newspaper correspondents in Washington, but that he had spent the money with the press generally, in advertising and popularizing loans, &c.

Oakes Ames was recalled and said that eighteen thousand dollars of the suspense account was spent at Willard's Hotel, but he did not know for what purpose.

Adjourned till to-morrow.

CRIMES.

Homicide Near Zanesville, Ohio.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

ZANESVILLE, OHIO, January 27, 1873.

The Coroner was notified on Saturday to hold an inquest on the body of John Hiles, living eight miles from Zanesville. After the inquest Johnston Streets and James McLain were arrested, charged with causing the death of Hiles by striking him on the head with a club and fracturing his skull. They are having their examination before Justice Parke.

Hibler Homicide Case at Fort Wayne, Ind.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

FORT WAYNE, IND., January 27, 1873.

In the Criminal Court to-morrow an argument will be made before Judge Brackenridge, favoring the motion for a new trial for Louis Hibler, who was convicted of murder in the first degree a short time since, it being claimed that some of the jurymen expressed publicly their belief in the prisoner's guilt. When the trial was progressing one juror expressed the opinion, when the gun was produced by the Prosecuting Attorney, that it could not have been fired in an off-handed manner. The gun was not produced in evidence, or examined by the jury. It is thought the motion will not be pushed strongly, and if overruled by the Court the prisoner will receive his sentence.

Absconding Administrator.

COLUMBUS, O., January 27.—The *Evening Dispatch* to-night states that Luther Williams, who has for years resided here and has borne an excellent reputation, has absconded, leaving the affairs of two important estates of which he was administrator, in a sadly mixed condition.

A Quarrel Results in Murder.

LOUISVILLE, January 27.—On Friday at Piney Branch station, Rock Castle county, on the Knoxvile branch road, George W. Murray, manager of the train on the way connection with the coal mine, in a quarrel with a young man named Walter Bledsoe, knocked him off a car on the way train. Bledsoe's step father, Lee Arnold, accosted Murray about it a few minutes later, when the latter drew a pistol but threw it down, and the two commenced fighting, finding Arnold overpowering him Murray reached for the pistol and shot his adversary through the stomach, inflicting a mortal wound. Arnold sprang up, seized a handspike and literally beat out Murray's brains with it killing him instantly. Arnold still lingers but the physicians say he cannot live. Both men are married and have families.

A Robber Confesses His Crime.

SAN FRANCISCO, January 27.—The notorious thief, robber and murderer, Charles Mortimer, confesses to have robbed the treasury of Santa Cruz county, for which offense the former Treasurer of that county, S. W. Blakely, is now on trial. After the confession Mortimer and his wife were taken from the jail in Sacramento to Santa Cruz, for the purpose of giving their testimony. Mortimer implicates another man, whose name has not been divulged.

CASUALTIES.

Identity of a Drowned Man.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

DODSON, OHIO, January 27, 1873.

On Friday morning last Dan. Healy, a section fireman of the Dayton and Wabash Railroad, of this place, went to Dayton for the purpose of making a payment of about eight hundred dollars on property recently purchased. The payment was made Friday afternoon and nothing has been heard from Mr. Healy since. His intention was to return here the same evening. It is feared he is the man who was drowned at the head of Wilkinson street, in Dayton, on Friday evening.

Accidentally Killed.

CAIRO, ILL., January 27.—John Hunt, colored, while engaged in slaughtering hogs to-day placed the butt of his rifle on the ground with the muzzle leaning against his breast, when his powder horn fell on the hammer in such a manner as to discharge the piece, killing him instantly.

Another Accident by a Broken Rail.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND., January 27.—An accident occurred on the Junction Railroad this morning, five miles east of this city, caused by a broken rail. One passenger coach was thrown down an embankment six or seven feet. A number of passengers were injured, but none fatally.

FIRES.

Charcoal House at Ironton, Ohio, Destroyed.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

IRONTON, O., January 27, 1873.

On Sunday night the stack house at Howard furnace, containing four hundred loads of charcoal, took fire and about one-half of the coal, with the house, was consumed. Loss three thousand dollars.

Foundry Partially Destroyed.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

LOGAN, O., January 27, 1873.

R. Bett's large foundry at this place was partially destroyed by fire late Saturday night. Loss five thousand dollars.

Brewery Destroyed in Madison, Indiana—Loss $35,000.

CINCINNATI, January 27.—A fire this morning, at half past one, in Madison, Indiana, destroyed the Walnut street brewery, owned by John Butz. Loss $35,000; no insurance. Employees sleeping in the building barely escaped. The fire originated in the malt kiln.

Conflagration at Kingstree, S. C.

CHARLESTON, S. C., January 27.—A large fire occurred in the town of Kingstree, S. C., this morning, destroying stores and dwellings to the value of $50,000; one-fourth insured.

Gen. Wheaton Superceded—Reinforcements on the Way.

SAN FRANCISCO, January 27.—Nothing new from Gen. Wheaton's camp in the Modoc region. The California troops *en route* from this city to the scene of action are fifty miles from Redding, and the company from Portland, Oregon, commanded by Capt. Miller, is at Grove creek, and are over the worst part of the road. Gen. Gillen, who supercedes Gen. Wheaton, will arrive at Yreka to-morrow by stage.

XLII CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., January 27, 1873.

SENATE.

Mr. WILSON presented remonstrances against the repeal of the bankrupt act.

Mr. SAWYER, from Committee on Education and Labor, recommended the indefinite postponement of the bill to establish a Bureau of Sanitary Science.

Mr. SCOTT introduced a bill in relation to navigable streams, making it unlawful to construct or maintain bridges over navigable tide water streams without the consent of the United States, excepting that such bridges as were completed January 1st, 1873, and such as have a clear elevation of one hundred feet above high water, or have a five hundred feet draw with fifty feet elevation. Referred.

By Mr. CRAGIN—A bill directing the Postmaster General to make a contract with the Mediterranean and Oriental Steamship Company for carrying mails to European ports, and to indorse bonds of the company to the amount of $13,000,000. Referred.

By Mr. LEWIS—Appropriating $2,000,000 for the promotion of education in the Southern States.

Mr. CHANDLER, from the Committee on Commerce, reported an original bill authorizing the Secretary of War, in the name of the United States, to receive from the State of Michigan all the latter's right and title to St. Mary's Falls Canal, the bill not to take effect until the tolls received shall have reimbursed the State for expenditures or liabilities incurred on account of said canal.

The bill authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to refund differential duties on articles actually on shipboard in French vessels destined for the United States on November 5, 1872, was passed.

Mr. STEWART offered a resolution directing the Committee on Pacific Railroad to inquire into the condition of the accounts between the several Pacific Railroads and the United States, growing out of the provisions of the act of 1862 requiring that after the completion of the roads five per cent. of their net earnings shall be annually applied to the payment of bonds and interest until they are paid.

Mr. STEWART asked the immediate consideration of the resolution, but Mr. EDMUNDS objected, and it was laid over.

On motion of Mr. CONKLING, the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds was instructed to inquire into the expediency of making any use of the present Executive Mansion other than that to which it is now devoted, and of taking any steps to provide another residence for the President of the United States.

The bill to require national banks to restore their capital when impaired, and to amend the National Currency act, was passed. The unfinished business, the Legislative Appropriation bill, was taken up. The question was on an amendment offered by Mr. Morrill, of Maine, on Friday, modified so as to provide that it shall be the duty of the President to take such measures, or to institute such suits as may be necessary to recover from the Pacific Railroad Companies the interest paid by the United States on bonds issued for the use of either of said roads, and five per cent. of the net earnings provided for by law, and that the Circuit Courts of the United States shall have jurisdiction to hear and determine such suits, subject to appeal as in other cases.

Mr. MORRILL modified his amendment so as to direct the Court to give these cases precedence.

Mr. EDMUNDS said he had received a letter from C. P. Huntingdon, Vice President of the Central Pacific Company, which, in compliance with the request of the writer, he laid before the Senate. The letter was read by the Clerk. It states that the Central Pacific Railroad Company entered into its contract with the government upon the construction of the statute relating to freight and postal service, which was acted upon by the government for several years, and which has received the sanction of Congress, and if they had understood it otherwise they would not have entered into the contract at all, but that that company is nevertheless anxious to have the disputed question legally settled, and is willing to accept Mr. Edmunds's amendment looking to that end.

Mr. SHERMAN said the only question between the government and the Pacific Railroads which he cared to have legally determined was whether the companies were not bound to pay the interest on their second mortgage bonds. He believed they were. The United States has guaranteed those bonds, but the companies were bound to pay the interest.

Mr. CASSERLY was of the opinion that these companies were bound to pay the whole of the interest due on the bonds, and made an argument in support of that view.

Mr. MORRILL, of Maine, withdrew his amendment for the purpose of having a direct vote on the Edmunds's amendment, and that amendment was then adopted, all the Senators present voting in the affirmative except Morrill, of Maine, and Sprague, Trumbull and Hamlin. It is as follows: "And the Secretary of the Treasury is directed to withhold all payments from any railroad company or its assigns on account of freight or transportation of any kind over their respective roads, to the amount of the payments made by the United States of interest upon bonds of the United States issued to any such company, which shall not have been re-imbursed, together with five per cent. of the net earnings due and unapplied, as provided by law; and any company may bring suit in the Court of Claims to recover the price of such freight and transportation, and in such suit the right of such company to recover the same upon the law and the facts of the case shall be determined; and also the rights of the United States, upon the merits of all points presented by the United States in answer to any such claim, and either party to such suit may appeal to the Supreme Court, and both such Courts shall give such cause or causes precedence of all other business."

Mr. MORRILL, of Vermont, offered an amendment to the Appropriation bill providing that judgments for claims against the United States shall not be paid except, specially provided for, until claimants have proved that they never rendered aid or comfort to the rebellion.

Pending further action the Senate went into Executive session and soon after adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. BUTLER, of Massachusetts, offered a resolution calling on the Secretaries of the Treasury, of the Interior, of War, and of the Navy and the Postmaster General to furnish copies of all questions propounded by examiners to candidates for appointment and promotion to clerkships in their respective departments. [Laughter and approving remarks.] Adopted.

Mr. DUELL offered a resolution instructing the Committee on Library to negotiate for the purchase of Carpenter's painting of the signing of the Emancipation proclamation. Adopted.

Mr. WAKEMAN offered a resolution instructing the Judiciary Committee to examine the question of salaries of United States Circuit and District Judges. Adopted.

Mr. W. R. ROBERTS offered a resolution instructing the Judiciary Committee to examine into the pay and emoluments of the several officers of the executive, judicial and legislative departments of the government, and to report a bill for the proper graduation of the pay and emoluments of such officers. Adopted.

The morning hour having expired, Mr. PLATT moved to suspend the rules and pass the bill declaring the meaning of the amendatory bankrupt act of June 8th, to be to exempt from judgment against bankrupts the amount allowed by the Constitution and laws of each State respectively, as existing in 1871. Agreed to, and the bill was passed.

Mr. COX introduced a joint resolution tendering Captain Gleadell and the officers and crew of the steamship Atlantic the thanks of Congress for saving the crew of the brigantine Scotland, which was wrecked in mid ocean. Passed.

Mr. McKEE moved to suspend the rules and adopt a resolution instructing the Committee on Ways and Means to report forthwith a bill for refunding the cotton tax. Rejected—Yeas 76, nays 105.

Mr. HAWLEY, of Connecticut, presented petitions from Harvard University and forty other institutions of learning throughout the country for the restoration to the Japanese government of the balance of the indemnity fund unused. Referred.

Mr. CHIPMAN offered a resolution for a committee of thirteen on the completion of the Washington monument. Adopted.

Mr. CLAGETT introduced a bill granting the right of way over public lands and Territories to railroads, except over military and Indian reservations. Passed.

On motion of Mr. FARNSWORTH, the Senate amendments to the House bill abolishing the franking privilege were taken up and agreed to—yeas 143, nays 48. The amendments make the bill take effect on the 1st of July, 1873, and provide that no allowance for postage shall be made to Senators and Members. They also strike out that portion of the House bill providing for the issue of stamps to cover official correspondence or public documents, making the bill a pure and simple repeal of the franking privilege. The bill now goes to the President for his signature.

Mr. SARGENT moved to suspend the rules and pass the bill repealing, after the 1st of July, 1873, all laws for the printing and distribution of public documents. Rejected—Yeas 97, yeas 93, not two-thirds in the affirmative.

Mr. HAWLEY, of Illinois, introduced a bill for the appointment by the President of three Commissioners to inquire into the general management of railroads engaged in transportation between the several States. Pending action on the bill the House adjourned.

MISS EMILY FAITHFULL writes in the *Fireside Companion* in answer to the question, "What can be done for poor single women?" give them all a trade. She thinks telegraphy, photography, phonography, wood engraving, watch making and type-setting among the more appropriate vocations for women. In England, owing to trades-unionism, women will not be permitted to learn or follow the trade of watch-making, though one extensive watchmaker said that women's delicacy of touch was a necessity to him, and he therefore sent to Switzerland to have the part of his work done which required that delicacy. Miss Faithfull found great difficulty in finding employment for female wood engravers in England. She says that "we want schools of design and technical schools. At present women are 'nowhere in the race,' not from inherent deficiency, but from the absence of special training."

SECOND EDITION.

WASHINGTON.

Significant Action in Congress.

District Debt Proposition Killed

A VERY DECIDED EXPRESSION

Against Refunding Cotton Tax.

FRANKING PRIVILEGE ABOLISHED.

Pacific Railroad Bonds Interest.

Effect of Recent Investigations

MAMMOTH PNEUMATIC ENTERPRSE.

The Bankrupt Law Amendment.

More Credit Mobilier Developments.

Damaging Documentary Evidence.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., January 27, 1873.

Three votes of more than usual significance were taken in the House this afternoon. The first was that on the proposition of the District Board of Public Works, looking to the assumption by Congress of a liberal portion of the debt which they have lately imposed on the District, which was defeated by a much more decisive and emphatic vote than the opponents of the Board and its policy have ever before been able to command, indicating that this Congress will make no further appropriations for its relief.

Next came the attempt of Southern members to obtain a vote of instruction to the Ways and Means Committee to do what they are certain not to do, except under explicit orders, namely, report a bill refunding the cotton tax of fifty or sixty million dollars. The result of this operation was an ignominious failure, only seventy-six members voting for the proposition, and one hundred and five against it. In affirmation were, with hardly an exception, all the Southern members who have made the question one of locality instead of justice and merit, two Republicans from the Northern States, Duell, of New York, and Dunnell of Minnesota, Voorhees, Perry, McNeely and half dozen less known Democrats. In the face of this vote it is morally certain that no scheme for refunding the cotton tax can be brought before the house this session with any prospect of success, though the Ways and Means Committee will devote another session to the subject to-morrow.

Having shown something of its temper by these two votes, the House next took up Gen. Farnsworth's motion to concur in the Senate amendments to the bill repealing the franking privilege, and agreed to them by a majority which was a surprise to every one. A feeble attempt was made to tack on one or two amendments, which would give the Senate another chance to take the responsibility of killing the bill, but Farnesworth would not admit them, and the vote was taken directly and on the simple proposition of repeal. Forty-eight members only voted to retain the privilege and 143, or many more than the necessary two-thirds, to dispense entirely with it. As would naturally be expected, nearly all the members whose terms expire on the 4th of March voted for the repeal, only sixteen of those who retire at that time voting to continue the privilege to their successors. Nearly all the negative votes were give by the Republicans, the most prominent on that side being Kelley, Maynard, Myers, Sawyer with the Democrats, Wood and Eldridge.

Pacific Railroad Bonds Interest.

Senator Edmunds's amendment to the Legislative Appropriation bill, which the Senate accepted this afternoon by a practically unanimous vote, is much more sweeping and stringent than would have been possible except under the pressure of the Credit Mobilier investigation. It even goes so far as to lay claim to five per cent. of the net earnings which the companies have so far withheld on the plea that the roads are not yet finished, and directs the Secretary of the Treasury to withhold all earnings on government transportation. The companies have leave to bring suit in the Court of Claims, with right of appeal to the Supreme Court, and privilege in both suits precedence over all other cases. Morrill's amendment, prohibiting the payment to disloyal claimants, insures two or three days further debate on the Appropriation bill.

Mammoth Pneumatic Enterprise.

Senator Wilson has introduced a bill incorporating the New York and Chicago Sphero-Pneumatic Tube Company, for the construction of a tube road between the cities named, for the propulsion of hollow spheres carrying mail and other matter. Albert Brisbane, James M. Ashley and Mrs. Helen M. Barnard, of this city, are the most prominent corporators. The capital authorized is forty thousand dollars per mile, with authority to issue an unlimited amount of bonds.

Bankrupt Law Amendment.

The bill which passed the House this afternoon, declaratory of the act of last session amending the bankrupt law, allows bankrupts the exemptions granted by State laws in 1871, which are also to be valid against debts contracted before as well as subsequent to the passage of the laws. Resolutions of the Legislature of Virginia, passed last week, instructing their Senators and Representatives to vote against the repeal of the bankrupt law, and for a provision increasing the exemption to two thousand dollars in all cases, were sent into the House to-day.

The China Mission.

Mr. Frederick F. Law, United States Minister to China, is about to resign, and Secretary Fish has recommended to the President the promotion of George F. Seward, Consul General at Shanghai, to fill the vacancy.

Still Further Credit Mobilier Developments.

It is not certain as yet what course will be pursued in Poland's Committee to-morrow, as the books and papers of Oakes Ames, which he telegraphed for on Saturday, may not arrive, owing to the storm. Part of the papers he was ordered to produce are in his possession here, and these may be submitted to-morrow. There is more excitement than ever to-night over the developments expected to-morrow and next day. Mr. Ames has shown part of his papers without hesitation to a number of his friends. He has a third receipt given by Patterson in February last, on final settlement, showing his full knowledge of all the transactions he denied, even more clearly than those already published. He has also, in the case of another member, a computation made by this member since this session began, of the amount still due on transactions he has denied under oath. Knowledge of these two papers is general to-night, and is a fair indication of the nature of further developments expected to-morrow.

WASHINGTON, D. C., January 27, 1873.

HIGH HANDED VILLAINY.

Letters sent to the Internal Revenue office from North Carolina show that some parties in that State are engaged in the business of falsely representing themselves to be in authority as Revenue officials, even to the extent of issuing bogus commissions and letters of instructions to people unwary enough to be their dupes.

CASE OF PHELPS, DODGE & CO.

The proposition made by Phelps, Dodge & Co., of New York, to the Secretary of the Treasury, to compromise their case, which was rejected, has again been brought to the attention of Mr. Boutwell, but on more favorable terms to the government, and will, it is thought, be accepted.

MR. CAMERON'S CREDENTIALS.

The credentials of Senator Cameron for six years from fourth of March next were presented in the Senate to-day.

NOMINATION REJECTED.

The Senate to-day rejected the nomination of Joseph Nimmo, Jr., to be Supervising Inspector General of Steamboats.

THE NEW POSTAL BILL.

Mr. Farnsworth, in pursuance of permission granted him by the Postal Committee, to-day reported the following bill:

Be it enacted, &c., That on and after the first day of July next, on all mail matter which is wholly or partly in writing, except book manuscript and corrected proofs passing between authors and publishers, and excepting also correspondence or postal cards, on all printed matter which is so marked as to convey any other or further information than is employed by the original print, except the correction of mere typographical errors, on all matter which is sent in violation of the law or regulations of the Department respecting enclosures, and on all matter to which no specific rate of postage is assigned, postage shall be charged at the rate of two cents for each half ounce or fraction thereof; and this provision shall include all letters commonly known as drop or local letters, delivered through postoffices or their carriers.

SEC. 2. That from and after the first day of January next, under such regulations and in such manner as the Postmaster General shall prescribe, the postage provided by law to be paid upon printed matter, or mailable matter of the second class, shall in all cases be prepaid and collected at the offices respectively where such matter shall be mailed; provided that weekly newspapers, within the respective counties where the same are actually and wholly printed and published, and none other, may pass through the mails free of postage, as provided in the eighth clause of section 184 of the "act to revise, consolidate and amend the statutes relating to the Postoffice Department."

SEC. 3. That any person who shall take any letter, postal card or packet out of the postoffice, or branch postoffice, or from letter or mail carrier, or which has been in any postoffice or branch postoffice, or in the custody of any letter or mail carrier, before it shall have been delivered to the person to whom it was directed, with design to obstruct correspondence or pry into the business or secrets of another, or shall secrete, embezzle or destroy the same, shall, on conviction thereof, for every such offense forfeit and pay a penalty not exceeding five hundred dollars or be imprisoned at hard labor not exceeding one year, or both, at the discretion of the court.

SENATOR HOWE SERENADED.

The Wisconsin friends of Senator Howe this evening complimented him with a serenade in honor of his second re-election to the Senate without opposition in his own party.

FRANK BLAIR APPEARS.

Senator Blair appeared in his seat in the Senate to-day for the first time in over a month. He was warmly greeted by his fellow Senators.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, January 27, 1873.

THE TRIAL OF TWEED—TILDEN'S TESTIMONY.

In the Tweed case to-day an examination of Tilden was further made to connect the defendant with the contemporaneous transaction of deposits of checks. The witness testified to finding these items in the Broadway Bank, not testified to before, namely: Deposits by Garvey, $48,000, $69,000, and $40,000, and same day similar items to Ingersoll's account; on same day $127,000 entered to check side of Ingersoll's account, and the same amount to the credit side of Woodward; same day deposit by Woodward and similar to the credit of Tweed. The aggregate of Tweed's deposits from May to December, 1870, was $1,284,453; Woodward's corresponding deposits $932,858 50. Total Woodward's account from May to September, $3,650,000; of that sum $1,817,000 corresponded in amounts with the county liabilities account.

After recess Tilden again took the witness stand and resumed his statistical testimony, which continued to adjournment.

THE STOKES CASE—MOTION FOR A NEW TRIAL.

In the Court of Oyer and Terminer this afternoon the counsel for Stokes presented the affidavits prepared in support of the bill of exceptions. The affidavits state substantially that during the trial one juror went to the Grand Central Hotel and possessed himself of information which did not come up during the trial; also, that another juror went to a pistol store to get information on some point that was not clear to him; further, that during the trial the prisoner once left the Court room without the knowledge of counsel, and was absent some minutes while testimony was being taken; also that once during the summing up by the prosecution Judge Boardman left the Court room and was absent some time; also that some of the jurors can be proved to have been imbued with hostile feeling towards the prisoner. Judge Davis made an order returnable on Friday morning before Judge Boardman.

RAILWAY MATTERS.

Dakota Southern Railroad Completed to Yankton, D. T.

YANKTON, D. T., January 27.—The first regular passenger train over the Dakota Southern Railroad arrived here from Sioux City at noon. The citizens intend expressing their gratification in a few days by a grand demonstration and ball, and to extend an invitation to the outside world to come and see us.

Atlantic and Pacific Railroad—Change of President.

ST. LOUIS, MO., January 27.—A private dispatch from New York says that Andrew Pierce, Jr., has resigned the Presidency of the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad Company, and Alden B. Stockwell is elected in his place. Mr. Pierce has been elected General Manager of the road and will have charge of its affairs as heretofore. Stockwell invests two millions in the securities of the road, and renewed efforts will be made to speedily complete the enterprise across the continent.

Another New Road Projected.

INDIANAPOLIS, January 27.—Articles of association of the Chicago and Ohio River Railway, with a capital of four millions was filed at the Secretary of State's office to-day. The road will run from the Ohio river, opposite Owensboro, Ky., to a point on the Cincinnati and Terre Haute Railroad, a distance of one hundred and fifty miles.

Coal River and West Virginia Railroad—Election of Officers.

CINCINNATI, O., January 27.—The stockholders of the Coal River and West Virginia Railroad met to-day and elected the following Board of Directors: Florence Marmet, John A. Gano, L. H. Sargent, George Hager and Davis Wilson, all of Cincinnati; Thomas L. Brown, of West Virginia; Phillips S. Just, Philadelphia; A. H. Howard, Allegheny City. The Board of Directors organized by electing Florence Marmet, President; Thos. L. Brown, Vice President; Davis Wilson, Secretary; Geo. Hager, Treasurer. It was decided to have the office in Cincinnati, and the branch office at Charleston.

STATE NEWS.

There were forty-eight fires in Reading last year; total loss, $550,700; insurance, $222,400; loss over insurance, 328,300. A fire alarm telegraph is to be introduced, and the heaters in all school and public buildings overhauled.

Mr. James F. Cherrington, of Stouchsburg, Berks county, has caught one hundred and twenty-one partridges, which he is now feeding, and intends letting loose in the spring.

John Roberts received fatal injuries on Monday by falling a distance of fifty feet into a pool of water at the bottom of a slate quarry in Slatington. The accident was caused by the caving in of a mass of earth.

Mrs. Joseph Saeger, of Allentown, while coasting on a public street, had one of her legs broken in two places by her sled colliding with a sleigh.

Rev. Samuel R. Nankervis, of Schuylkill county, who was convicted of infanticide in December, 1869, but has never been sentenced, was pardoned by Governor Geary on Tuesday last.

Orders have been given the Pottsville police to bring criminal suits against all cases of confirmed and incorrigible drunkenness. Under what law, pray?

Captain E. H. Rauch is thin-skinned. He has instituted a suit for libel against the publishers of the Lancaster *Examiner*, the alleged libelous words having been used by the editor of that paper in a review of Rauch's magazine, the *Pennsylvania Dutchman*.

Mrs. Erig, the oldest lady in Elk county, and probably in the State, died at St. Marys, a few days since, at the advanced age of one hundred and nine years.

A number of young men of Lancaster are preparing to go to Texas, to engage in sheep raising.

A Mrs. Smith, of West Chester, seems to have suffered more than an ordinary share of family affliction. Some years ago she had a little son carried into her presence, dead, from the kick of a horse. Next a daughter died very suddenly whilst on a visit to Wilmington, her death being announced by the reception of her dead body at home. Last summer a young and prominent son was instantly killed at the Pennsylvania Railroad round house in Philadelphia, by being run over by the cars. On Monday morning a week, her husband went to work, apparently in good health, and in an hour afterwards was carried home a corpse—having died of paralysis of the heart.

The *Frie Presse* of Johnstown is to be resuscitated by George S. Lechner and Mr. Feighly, about the first of February.

The Allentown *Chronicle* of Friday says: If what is reported to us is true, the celebrated Hoffman iron mines, at Hoffmansville, in South Whitehall, are giving out, and that unless new veins should be struck, the lessees, the Bethlehem Iron Company, will next spring stop operating them. These mines formerly were considered the best in the county for quantity and quality, but during the present winter what were seemingly solid walls of ore gave out and banks of yellow clay met behind them. The mines were for a number of years lying idle, owing to the interruption by subterranean flows of water from the Jordan, until about a year ago the Bethlehem Company again took them in hand, and by the introduction of a number of powerful engines succeeded in putting them in a workable condition.

Montgomery county's debt amounts to only $25,000.

The Rev. William Bollard, pastor of the Episcopal Church, Conneautville, severed his connection with the church last week. With six churches in that borough there are now but two with regular pastors, the Methodist and Catholic.

The Venango *Citizen* says that "a farmer left his horse and sleigh standing on Liberty street, last Monday, without going to the trouble of tying the horse. He walked six miles home that night, and was heard to remark that he didn't think the sleigh was worth gathering up."

A new iron bridge is to be erected over French creek at Mercer street, Meadville.

Thirteen persons were immersed at Reedsburg, Clarion county, last Sabbath, by the Rev. B. H. Thomas.

The house and furniture of Mr. John Davis, of South Union, Fayette county, was destroyed by fire on Sunday morning last, the flames catching from a defective flue.

Jacob Straup, convicted at Uniontown on a charge of murder, has been granted a new trial.

Trappers complain that the fickleness of ladies' fashions has gone far to ruin them, South Sea seal now having the stamp of gentility, while mink is left to the kitchen minx.

EDUCATION IN DELAWARE.

Effects of Democratic Rule.

A correspondent of the Seaford *Record*, who is evidently an old school teacher, in speaking of the public schools in Sussex county, says: Our present free schools are so much in arrears of those of our neighboring States, that nearly all the people have become disgusted at them, and feel wholly unwilling to support any longer such a worthless institution. It is natural for men to hold back from the support of that which they consider will never be any advantage to them or their posterity. Experience has led them to believe this, and hence it is nauseating to them to talk about raising any more money by tax, contribution, or otherwise, so long as the present system exists. They have become aware that "Young America" flourishes in all our sister States, while "Old Fogyism" has prevalence here; that all our sister States are advancing in the cause of education and the promotion of the growing masses, while we are lagging under a school system which has eventually become rotten to the core, and allowing our young men, as fast as they become acquainted with better parts, to emigrate thereto. Observe, too, how fast our laboring classes are diminishing; some of them even making sacrifices of their amount of property gathered up here, and emigrating to places where "the laborer is worthy of his hire," and free schools are worthy the appellation. Look again at the amount of money annually sent from this country to educate the young abroad, when it might be done at home, and one-half the money saved for other improvements. There are also other drawbacks which we might enumerate, had we time and space, all tending to prevent immigration here, and all principally arising faom a defunct Public School System.

A census of Cuba has recently been taken, and General Sickles, receiving the result from the Spanish government, has transmitted it to Washington. The total population of the island is placed at 1,399,811, there being 763,176 whites, 238,927 free colored, 663,288 slaves, and 34,420 Asiatic. In 1867 the population of Cuba was reported to be 1,414,508, so that in five years that have elapsed there is apparently a decrease of 14,706. The insurrection of Cuba probably interfered with getting an accurate census of the insurgent districts last year.

A New Kind of Cakes.

S. S. Marvin & Co., the famous cracker manufacturers, are about introducing a new kind of cakes made by them, called "Alexandra Nuts," which have been pronounced the most delicious cakes to be obtained. This firm are as successful in the making of cakes as in the manufacture of their celebrated crackers, and they have fairly eclipsed their former efforts in this line in producing the ones mentioned. Alexandra Nuts are for sale by all retailers, and our readers are advised to give them a trial. There is no doubt but you will like them.

THIS (Tuesday) evening Prof. George Hay lectures at the Christian Association rooms on "Life vs. Poison." His lecture will be illustrated by various experiments, and will be an interesting one. Admission free.

Capitalists, Especially Lumbermen,

Will find a very fine chance for profitable investment in the offer for sale (which they will see in another column) of that large iron clad saw mill of William McClintock, Jr., & Co. The present owners have been and are now doing a most profitable business, and are willing to sell only on account of the continued ill health of William McClintock, Jr., the senior partner, who is spending the winter recreating in California. The mill is in the best possible location, being able by its position to command the trade of East Liberty and Lawrenceville as well as compete on even terms for that of Allegheny City. This is the best and most substantially built saw mill in Allegheny county. tf

Pass Right On

to second page, next to reading matter, and learn what Nutrina and Papoma are worth to you.

The Board of Health

Has been looking into the matter of adulteration of food. It appears that all the samples of cream of tartar examined were found to contain a large proportion of terra alba and also some alum and Glauber's salt. In fact, in every case examined more than half of the so-called cream of tartar was something else. The various baking powders which came under analysis were found to be comparatively pure.—*Harper's Weekly, Jan. 18th.* If pure cream of tartar was always obtainable by families, there would be no necessity for manufacturing Baking Powders, but as investigation has shown it is next to impossible to obtain the article in its pure state, we think it is better to use a good Baking Powder than impure cream of tartar. As one of the very best articles of this class, we would advise a trial of the Banner Baking Powder manufactured in this city.

☞ *Advertisements on this page, under the several heads of* WANTED, FOR SALE, FOR RENT, *&c., will be inserted at transient rates only*—TEN CENTS *per line for each insertion. No advertisement less than* FIFTY CENTS.

WANTED.

WANTED — TO PURCHASE — TWO Houses, located in Pittsburgh or Allegheny. G. STOY, 62 Fourth avenue.

WANTED—TO RENT—A DWELLING within a few minutes walk of the Postoffice. Must be modern and in best order. Apply at Counting Room Commercial office.

WANTED — DRAUGHTSMAN — FOR one month. Must be a good, quick workman. References and sample Drawings required. The Westinghouse Air Brake Co.

WANTED—TO SELL—240 ACRES OF Limestone, located on the River and Railroad; Ledge 40 feet thick, superior quality for smelting Iron. G. STOY, 62 Fourth avenue.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY—A PRINCIPAL for the Tyrone Public School. For particulars apply to or address Rev. J. L. HOLMES, President Tyrone School Board, Tyrone, Pa.

WANTED—TO SELL—740 ACRES OF Coal; over 2 miles of River Front; deep water; also fronts on the Railroad 2 miles. The best located Coal Property in Western Pennsylvania. G. STOY, 62 Fourth avenue.

WANTED—BUSINESS—ACTIVE MEN with some capital can have a business that will pay two hundred per cent. profit. No risk. No competition. Money can be made. Call at St. Clair Hotel to-day. Inquire of THOS. L. BATES.

WANTED—SITUATION—BY A GOOD Bookkeeper. Will be open for an engagement February 10th, 1873. Can give as reference to ability and integrity some of the best business men in the city. Address Box J. H. M., Commercial Office.

WANTED — SALESMAN — A FIRST-CLASS Salesman to represent an old established Jobbing Tea House in Philadelphia. To one who can control the trade of Pittsburgh a liberal salary will be given. Address "Tea Jobber," Philadelphia Postoffice.

WANTED— STOREROOM — A STORE on ground floor in the business part of the city, to be used as a Furniture Wareroom. Possession wanted about April 1st. Best reference given. Address, stating rent, location and size of Room, JOS. R. CUSHING, Titusville, Crawford county, Pa.

WANTED—TO SELL—A JOB PRINTING Office, located in the W. P. Building, Ninth street; largest and best Composing and Press Rooms in the city. Will take one-half of price in Printing, or will trade it for Real Estate. The best bargain and best chance in this city for a large and paying business. G. STOY, 62 Fourth avenue.

WANTED—GOOD GIRLS FOR HOUSE-WORK, Cooking, Diningroom work, Nursing and light work of all kinds; several Men and Boys want Laboring, Carriage Driving and Farm work, in the city or out, at low wages. Apply at Employment Office, No. 1 Sixth street, Pittsburgh.

WANTED—SITUATION—BY A YOUNG Man for some years past Bookkeeper and Teller in a prominent Northwestern National Bank, an engagement with some Manufacturing or Jobbing concern here as Accountant and Correspondent. Reference No. 1. Is not afraid of work and would not object to travel. Will furnish his employer the ample pecuniary guarantee. To obtain interview address Lock Box 187, Pittsburgh, Postoffice.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—UNION STONE CO.'S Emery Wheels; will not glaze or gum. HUTCHISON & CO., 28 Wood street.

FOR SALE—THE UNIONTOWN Woolen Mill, celebrated for its make of Flannels and Blankets, for sale at a bargain. Address W. H. BAILY, Uniontown, Fayette county, Pa. STTH

FOR SALE—W. VA. NATURAL LUBRICATING Oil, Judson Governors, Deane Steam Pumps, Machinery and Manufacturers' Supplies of all kinds. M. B. COCHRAN & CO., 121 Liberty street. tf

FOR SALE—ENGINES AND BOILERS—New and Second-hand, of all sizes, Stationary and Portable, from 2 to 60 horse power, now on hand. JAMES HILL & CO., corner Marion avenue and P., Ft. W. & C. R. R., Allegheny, Pa.

FOR SALE—A SALOON SITUATED IN the most central part of the city, and doing a good, steady business. Will be sold reasonable, as the owner desires to engage in other business. For terms, &c., address Box M. S. S., Commercial office.

FOR SALE OR RENT—A DESIRABLE Residence, situated No. 203 South avenue, Allegheny, corner of School street. The House contains 8 Rooms, Finished Attic and Wash House. To any one wanting a desirable Residence this is a rare chance. For terms inquire as above.

FOR SALE—FARM OF 75 ACRES, 6 Acres of Timber, balance good Farming Land, with Dwelling House of 4 Rooms, Porch and Cellar and other Out-Buildings, and Orchard. Farm well Watered, and situate 15 miles from the city, on Beaver road. Will be sold low; if not sold soon will be for rent. Apply to G. W. RANKIN, Real Estate Agent, Pittsburgh, Pa.

FOR SALE—A VERY DESIRABLE NEW Brick Dwelling, situate No 25 Beach street, Allegheny, near the Park, containing 10 Rooms and finished Attic. All the modern improvements in the House. Good chance to secure a complete family home. Apply at Ben Franklin Insurance Company, No. 16 Ohio street, Allegheny.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND LOT NO. 12 Cliff street. The House is well built and handsomely finished, contains 12 Rooms, besides Bathroom, Closets, etc., and all modern improvements. Lot 18 feet front by 140 feet deep. Good Iron Fences, Stone Pavement, &c. Will be sold low and on easy terms. For further particulars inquire on the premises. Possession given immediately. J. M. KNAP. TTHS

FOR SALE—ST. LOUIS FOUNDRY—On liberal terms, the whole or part of a Stove Foundry, Brick Buildings, Engine, Boilers, Tools, Flasks, &c. All complete except Patterns. Very central location and adapted to any kind of light work. Will take interest with practical man. Address D. R. GARRISON, 221 Olive street, St. Louis.

NOTICES.

☞ NOTICE—TO THE PROPERTY OWNERS ON COLLINS AVENUE—A Plot of the Avenue, with the Assessment against each Lot or piece of Ground, has been made according to the requirement of the Penn Avenue Act, Section 17, and can be seen at the office of D. R. KUHN & SON, for the period of Twenty Days, for the correction of errors.

By order of the Board of Commissioners.

D. R. KUHN, President.

☞ NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS PITTSBURGH AND CASTLE SHANNON RAILROAD CO., GENERAL OFFICE, No. 75 FOURTH AVENUE.—The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Pittsburgh and Castle Shannon Railroad Company, will be held at this Office, on the

Third Tuesday, 18th Day of Feb'y, 1873,

Between the hours of 2 and 5 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of Electing a President and Ten Directors to serve the ensuing year, and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before them.

J. BEAMER, Secretary and Treasurer.

Pittsburgh, January 28, 1873. TTHS

PERSONAL.

PERSONAL — WE HAVE JUST RECEIVED a supply of large and heavy Lace Leather of Page's Patent, the best in the city. HARTLEY, McKEE & CO., corner Fourth avenue and Smithfield street. T

PERSONAL—M. B. COCHRAN & CO., 121 Liberty street, dealers in Machinery, have added a Machine Shop to their business, and are prepared to do all kinds of Repairing promptly and at lowest rates. tf

BUSINESS CHANCES.

FOR SALE—A. S. CAMERON & CO.'S Steam Pumps, suitable for every purpose to which Steam Pumps can be applied. Having been largely improved, we offer them as the best and cheapest in the market. ATWOOD & McCAFFREY, corner Third avenue and Liberty street, Pittsburgh, Pa. TTHS

FOR RENT.

FOR RENT—THAT VERY DESIRABLE Store, No. 38 Fifth avenue. Inquire of ISAAC M. PENNOCK, No. 59 Fourth avenue. tf

FOR RENT—A THREE-STORY BRICK Warehouse, situate No. 15 Virgin alley, near Wood street. Inquire of W. A. HOEVELER, No. 25 Seventh street, Pittsburgh.

FOR RENT—WAREHOUSE—CORNER Water street and Cherry alley for rent low. Possession given immediately. D. W. C. BIDWELL & CO., corner Water street and Cherry alley.

FOR RENT—155 LIBERTY STREET—A good three-story Warehouse, 100 feet deep to an alley, for rent low to a good tenant. Inquire of S. LINDSAY, JR., next door, or JOHN WAY, JR., Sewickley, Pa.

FOR RENT—311 LIBERTY STREET—That very desirable Three storied Warehouse, 24 by 110 feet, opposite the head of Smithfield street. Inquire on the premises, of LINDSAY, STERRIT & CO.

FOR RENT—NO. 54 CENTER AVENUE, containing 7 Rooms. Also, Bath and Washrooms, Hot and Cold Water, Graff's Range and all modern improvements. Inquire at No. 86 Wood street, or 58 Center avenue.

FOR RENT—LODGE ROOM—THE handsomest and finest furnished Lodge Room in the State, with 3 Commodious Ante-Rooms. Everything new. Fitted up at an expense of nearly $5,000. Adapted for the use of any Secret Organization. Centrally located. For terms, &c., apply to or address W. C. SMYTHE, Commercial Office.

FOR RENT—AT BRADDOCKSFIELDS, the large House formerly known as the Braddocksfield Hotel, containing 15 Rooms. Also, vacant Storeroom attached; 5 Acres of Land containing Fruit Trees, Grapes, &c. Also, large Stable and other Outbuildings. For particulars call on J. H. ROBINSON, 53 Chatham street.

FOR RENT—PATTERN WORKS—I will lease for a term of years the Venture Pattern Works, corner of Twentieth street and Mulberry alley. The Building is 36 feet front by 120 feet deep, two stories high, on a Lot 100 feet front by 120 feet deep. Engine 40 horse power. Is well adapted for Pattern Works, Planing Mill or Sash and Door Factory. For particulars call at the office of C. SNIVELY, 89 Grant street. TTHS

REMOVAL!

On and After February 1st, 1873,

We will Occupy the New Warehouse

287 LIBERTY ST.,

PITTSBURGH,

Where we shall offer the Best Brands

LOUISVILLE AND VIRGINIA

Tobaccos,

AND BEST BRANDS OF

Fine Cut Chewing, Cigars, &c

AT THE VERY LOWEST PRICES.

Our Stock is unsurpassed in Variety and Quality, and we guarantee satisfaction to all who may deal with us.

R. & W. Jenkinson,

287 LIBERTY STREET.

DRY GOODS

AND

NOTIONS.

NEW STOCK,

BOTTOM PRICES.

Arbuthnot,

Shannon

& Co.,

239 and 241 Liberty Street

NEW ORLEANS

SWEETS!

SUGAR!

MOLASSES!

THE LARGEST STOCK

OF THESE

Popular Goods in the West.

Wm. Glenn & Sons,

70 and 72 Vine Street,

CINCINNATI.

TTHS

STATEMENT OF THE

Boatman's Fire and Marine Insurance Company,

OF PITTSBURGH, PA.,

From January 1st, 1872, to December 31st, 1872, published in accordance with the requirements of the fifteenth section of an Act of Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, approved April 2, 1856.

1. Capital Stock		$225,000 00
With privilege of increasing to		500,000 00
2. ASSETS.		
Stock Due Bills, payable on demand, and each secured by two Approved Names	$112,500 00	
Discounted and Premium Notes	67,460 57	
Cash in Banks	31,151 68	
United States 5-20's	50,000 00	
Premiums on same at 13½ Per Cent	6,750 00	
Mortgages—first and only	26,275 09	
Book Accounts for Premiums	5,011 56	
		$299,148 81
3. Premiums Rec'd in 1872	$58,937 81	
4. Interest Received in 1872	10,924 83	
		$69,862 64
5. PAID IN 1872.		
Net Losses	$32,004 01	
Dividends	9,000 00	
Return Premiums, Re-insurance, Telegraphing and Commissions	10,657 39	
Taxes and Stamps	1,454 08	
Salaries, Rent and all other expenses	4,887 74	
		58,003 22
6. Amount of Outstanding Risks, December 31, 1872		$1,867,130 00
7. Amount of Debts and Liabilities, December 31st, 1872, not exceeding		$8,000 00
Total Losses Paid from October 1865, to January, 1873, net		$285,019 11
Total Dividends Paid in same time		67,857 50

DIRECTORS.

R. C. GRAY,
JAMES REES,
HENRY LLOYD,
D. E. PARK,
JOHN GRAFF,
F. M. GORDON,
EDWARD GREGG,
R. W. OLIVER, JR.,
WM. H. EWING,
JEHU P. SMITH,
N. J. BIGLEY,
THOS. DONNELLY.

R. C. GRAY, President.
DAVID E. PARK, Vice President.
ROBERT FINNEY, Secretary.

TTHS

STATEMENT OF THE

Manufacturers' and Merchants' Insurance Company,

OF PITTSBURGH.

From December 26, 1871, to December 30, 1872. Published in accordance with the requirements of law.

1. Capital Stock		$250,000 00
With privilege of increasing to		500,000 00
2. ASSETS.		
Stock Due Bills (two approved names)	$115,000 00	
63 U. S. 5-20 Bonds	63,000 00	
Mortgages	50,370 00	
Bills Rec. and Premium Notes	59,940 00	
Office Building	34,000 00	
Book Accounts	6,850 07	
50 Shares M. & M. Ins. Company's Stock	1,625 00	
Cash on hand and in Bank	12,774 94	
		$343,600 18
3. Premiums Rec'd in 1872	$61,075 82	
4. Amount of Interest received in 1872	13,137 59	
		$74,213 41
5. PAID IN 1872.		
Losses	$15,879 62	
Re-insurance, Return Premiums and Commissions	6,628 07	
Taxes, State and City	2,267 68	
Salaries and all other expenses	6,473 70	
Dividends	22,500 00	
		$53,749 07
Amount of Outstanding Risks		$5,056,733 82
Unsettled Losses—None.		

TTHS JAMES M. KENNEY, Secretary.

OFFICES FOR RENT—

Two Well Lighted Double Offices,

Fire-proof Vaults, situate corner of Market and Water streets. Apply to

JOHN McDEVITT,

tf No. 6 MARKET STREET.

SPECIAL CARD

TO

ROLLING MILL OWNERS.

TOTTEN & CO.,

Fulton Foundry,

Pittsburgh, Pa.,

After an experience of EIGHT YEARS, now offer to all SHEET IRON, NAIL PLATE and HOOP and GUIDE Iron Manufacturers

A SUPERIOR article of

CHILLED ROLLS.

We GUARANTEE our Rolls and pay Freight and Turning when not satisfactory. As the best evidence of their good qualities we refer to the following testimonials of well known Manufacturers East and West. On this basis we respectfully solicit a trial.

☞ See our general card in this paper.

CONSHOHOCKEN, PA., January 20, 1873.

Messrs. Totten & Co., Pittsburgh, Pa.:

GENTLEMEN—We are now working on your Rolls—one pair 20x54, one pair 20x42, and one pair 20x38—made for us last year. They are all giving good satisfaction, and are all still perfect and sound. They show no signs of spawling off at the ends, and the whole surface of chill is as perfect as when first put in the housings. You seem to have overcome the very serious difficulty (at least in our case) most makers have in producing a Chill Roll that will make a reasonable quantity of Plates and Sheets without either breaking or part of the Chill falling out, leaving the surface so uneven that the Roll is worthless, and must be thrown out. In 1871 we broke and threw out nine Rolls, in consequence of the Chill falling out—nine Rolls, all made by celebrated makers. Last year we worked on your Rolls (and are still working on them) without any breakage. We have one pair of your Rolls, 20x50, on which we have rolled over Five Thousand (5,000) Tons of Sheet Iron, from 8 to 16 wire gauge, and 24 to 45 in width, and they are still serviceable. We take pleasure in saying that your Rolls have given us better satisfaction than any we have heretofore used.

Yours, very truly,

J. WOOD & BROTHERS.

OFFICE OF REIS, BROWN & BERGER, SHENANGO IRON WORKS, NEWCASTLE, PA., May 18, 1872.

Messrs. Totten & Co., Pittsburgh:

DEAR SIRS—In answer to yours, 16th inst., would say that the Chill Rolls received from you in April, 1870, have been in constant use, and have proven very satisfactory, the Chill being heavy yet.

Truly yours,

REIS, BROWN & BERGER.

PITTSBURGH, January 23, 1873.

Messrs. Totten & Co., City:

GENTS—Mr. Rogers says the last Rolls furnished have a very good face, and so far have worked well.

Yours truly,

ROGERS & BURCHFIELD.

We also have the pleasure of referring to JOHN Q. EVERSON, Esq., who worked a pair of our Sheet Rolls constantly for FOUR YEARS.

Saw Mill for Sale.

The Iron-Clad Saw Mill of

W. McClintock, Jr., & Co.,

Situated in the Twelfth Ward, Pittsburgh, on Twenty-seventh street, and the Allegheny Valley Railroad and the Allegheny river. This is the most substantially built Saw Mill in Allegheny county, with Engine and Machinery of great power. The whole is comparatively new and in perfect running order.

The firm has been and is now doing a large and successful business in Sawed Lumber and Barges, making highly satisfactory profits, and offer the Mill for sale only on account of the illness of the senior partner, W. McClintock, Jr., who is now in California seeking health. Connected with the Mill are about 3 Acres of Ground on a lease. Also, a Lath Mill, Barge Yard, Stable, Blacksmith Shop, large Frame and Brick Tavern, Dwelling House and Brick Office.

Also, a large lot of TIMBER and SAWED LUMBER.

Inquire at the Mill, or of

OLIVER M'CLINTOCK & CO.,

25 FIFTH AVENUE, Pittsburgh.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY.

THE WELL ASSORTED STOCK OF

GROCERIES

Now in Store, No. 112 SECOND AVENUE, with FIXTURES AND LEASE of same, is offered for sale at cost by the undersigned, as he desires to quit the Wholesale Business. The Store has a good trade. This presents a rare opportunity to any person desiring to embark in the Wholesale Business.

For further particulars inquire of

SAML. H. BAIRD,

No 112 SECOND AVENUE, Pittsburgh.

STEAM ENGINES FOR SALE

OF THE FOLLOWING DIMENSIONS:

16 by 30, 15 by 48, 14 by 30, 12 by 24, 10 by 18, 10 by 22, 9 by 14, 8 by 24, 8 by 12.

Also prepared to furnish to order ENGINES OF ALL SIZES.

Particular attention paid to WINDING and HOISTING ENGINES and FIXTURES FOR COAL WORKS. Rolling Mill and Machine Castings, Band Wheels, Pulleys, Grate Bars, Sash Weights, Wagon Boxes, etc.

T. CARLIN,

Fourth Ward Foundry and Engine Works,

186, 188 and 190 LACOCK and 37 and 39 SANDUSKY STREETS, ALLEGHENY. TTHS

LAING & McKALLIP,

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

GRAIN, FLOUR, FEED,

BALED HAY,

HYDRAULIC CEMENT, WHITE LIME, CALCINED AND LAND PLASTER AND ANTHRACITE COAL,

NOS. 347, 411 AND 413 LIBERTY STREET,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

Elgin Watches.

THE BEST MADE FOR THE MONEY.

Over Three Hundred In Use on the Pennsylvania Central Railroad.

We have just received a fine assortment of ELGIN WATCHES, made expressly for us, and warranted to be good Time Keepers. If not, we will take them back. Call and see them at

WATTLES & SHEAFER'S,

101 FIFTH AVENUE,

Agents for the Elgin Watches.

WE MAKE ONLY STRICTLY PURE GOODS

White Lead,
Red Lead,
Litharge,
Potters' Lead,
Putty,
Colors.

DAVIS, CHAMBERS & CO. STRICTLY PURE WHITE LEAD PITTSBURGH, PA.

☞ Every keg of our White Lead bears the following warrant, and we guarantee a degree of fineness and whiteness unsurpassed:

THIS PACKAGE CONTAINS

Pure White Lead .... 91 parts
" Linseed Oil .... 9 "
100

$25 IN GOLD will be paid to any one finding the contents of this keg different from the above analysis.

DAVIS, CHAMBERS & CO.

SOLD BY DEALERS EVERYWHERE.

PROCTOR & GAMBLE'S

"Light of Day" Brand

STAR CANDLES.

Are of superior quality and the Standard Brand.

Sold by T. C. JENKINS, Pittsburgh.

Notice to Surveyors and Engineers.

I have this day opened a place for Manufacturing

SURVEYORS,

Engineers and Mathematical Instruments

OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS.

REPAIRING will be promptly attended to on the shortest notice and at the lowest rates.

J. DIAMOND, PRACTICAL OPTICIAN,

TF NO. 22 SIXTH STREET.

HENRY REA, JR.,

PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANT, 305 Liberty street, Pittsburgh,

For the sale of RED and WHITE WHEAT, TIMOTHY, CLOVER and FLAX SEED, DRESSED HOGS, BACON, LARD, BUTTER, EGGS, POULTRY, GAME, CIDER, APPLES, POTATOES, &c.

W. C. FRIEND

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,

OFFICE—No. 61 GRANT STREET.

Geo. I. Whitney,

Broker and Notary Public.

Notes, Stocks and Bonds,

ALSO,

GOLD.

Represented Daily on the New York Stock Exchange.

Collections Made and Promptly Remitted for at Lowest Rates.

Notarial Business Transacted. Correspondence Solicited.

FIFTH AVENUE AND WOOD STREET.

REMOVAL.

Our present stand being inadequate to the requirements of our constantly increasing business, we will remove to the NEW WAREHOUSE, No. 247 LIBERTY STREET, (opposite the head of Wood street), in a few weeks, and in order to save the labor and expense of moving, offer our Stock of

HARDWARE, CUTLERY, &c.,

AT PRICES FAR BELOW THE MARKET, CONSISTING IN PART OF

238 dozen Steel Game Traps.
220 dozen Galvanized Coal Hods.
105 dozen Rowland's Coal Shovels.
55 dozen Ames's Railroad Shovels.
80 dozen Disston's Saws, assorted.
Lightning Cross-Cut Saws.
Horse Nails and Horse Shoes.
Anvils, Vises and Bellows.
Beaver Falls Cutlery.
Spencer's Files and Rasps.
Sleigh Bells of all kinds.

AND A GENERAL LINE OF

Builders' Hardware, Mechanics' Tools, &c.

Lindsay, Sterrit & Co

311 Liberty Street,

(OPPOSITE THE HEAD OF SMITHFIELD STREET),

PITTSBURGH, PA.

J. M. MONTGOMERY, W. T. CHAFFEY, J. S. PATTERSON.

MONTGOMERY,

CHAFFEY &

PATTERSON,

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

TEAS!

No. 264 Liberty Street,

PITTSBURGH.

REMOVAL.

GILL & BRO.,

WHOLESALE

BOOT AND SHOE HOUSE,

113 WOOD STREET,

Will Remove about FEBRUARY 5th, 1873, to the large and splendid

NEW IRON FRONT,

NO. 253 LIBERTY STREET,

1p NEAR HEAD OF WOOD.

JOHN P. DEAN,

Importer and Wholesale Dealer in

HARDWARE.

A LARGE STOCK

English Cutlery,

AT PRICES BELOW MARKET RATES.

81 WOOD STREET,

PITTSBURGH.

Arizona Diamonds

Set in Solid 14 Karat Gold,

WARRANTED.

No. 38 FIFTH AVENUE.

ALL DESCRIPTIONS

OF

WINTER GOODS

IN THE

Men's Furnishing Line,

CAN NOW BE BOUGHT VERY LOW,

AT

H. J. ADAMS'S,

72 FIFTH AVENUE.

STENCILS

STEEL STAMPS,
BURNING BRANDS,
SEAL PRESSES,
CANCELLING and RIBBON STAMPS,
STENCIL COLORS.

Brushes and all Stencil Materials Wholesale.

W. A. BUNTING'S

STENCIL ROOMS,

184 Liberty Street,

1p PITTSBURGH.

FOR RENT,

STORES, HOUSES,

ROOMS AND OFFICES.

INQUIRE OF

J. M. GAZZAM,

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,

96 FIFTH AVENUE.

WANTED.

LIFE INSURANCE.

A few first-class Agents in Western Pennsylvania for THE UNITED STATES LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW YORK.

Also, a German to take charge of German Department in Allegheny county. Good references required.

BAILEY & O'NEIL, Managers,

115 FOURTH AVENUE.

PROCTOR & GAMBLE'S

"Light of Day" Brand

STAR CANDLES.

Are of superior quality and the Standard Brand. Sold by Pittsburgh Wholesale Grocers, and

J. R. HUNTER,

General Agent, 231 Liberty street.

REMOVAL—

GEORGE T. OLIVER,

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,

Has Removed to No. 67 GRANT STREET.

MONEY TO LOAN

ON MORTGAGE.

$2,000, $3,000, $3,500, $4, $8,000, $10,000, $1

Any of the above amounts will be three years on liberal terms.

1p 87 Grant street, oppos.

A. PER LEE PEASE, M. D.

Special Attention to Eye Diseases.

No. 83 FIFTH AVENUE,

1p PITTSBURGH, PA.

The Daily Commercial.

TUESDAY, JANUARY 28, 1873.

IN Wednesday's COMMERCIAL we will publish some interesting statistics of the business of Pittsburgh during the past year, including pig iron, iron ore, coal, coke, crude and refined oils, grain, produce, etc. Also tables showing the weekly prices of pig iron for the entire year, and the weekly prices of crude and refined oils for the past four years. Orders for the paper may be left at the counting room.

PHILADELPHIA papers do not speak kindly of the action of the House Committee of the State Legislature in reporting adversely upon the proposed bill to prevent discrimination in the salaries of male and female teachers in the public schools of that city. And, in truth, it is somewhat difficult to understand why a woman with equal ability and talent should receive less emolument than a man, simply because she is a woman, and there are not a few people who think it is time that such discrimination should cease. Perhaps, however, the action of the committee was based on the fact that the proposed measure was not general in its provisions. The female teachers of Philadelphia are unquestionably a laborious and intelligent body of ladies, but the argument in their behalf applies with equal force to other localities. It is possible that if a bill to equalize the salaries of male and female teachers throughout the State, in cases where an equal amount of work is performed, were brought forward, it might meet with a different fate.

SOME READERS will be surprised to learn that even in Colorado there are seven hundred miles of railroad in operation. And to this statement a German paper of Denver adds that, within a year from now, this number will, in all probability, be doubled. In detail the same authority says that so much is certain that the Colorado Central Road from Golden to Julesburg on the Union Pacific—two hundred miles long—and the extension of the C. C. branch road from Black Hawk to Georgetown—thirty miles long—will be built in the course of the present year. Equal certainty exists as to the completion within the same period of the Denver, Georgetown and Utah Road—sixty-four miles long—while it is likely that fifty miles of the Denver and South Park Road will be finished. The Kansas Pacific will soon open up to commerce the road to Fort Lyon, and will speedily go to work to extend the same to Pueblo. For the Atchinson, Topeka and Santa Fe Road Pueblo county has granted the needful support, so that this road—three hundred miles in length—will soon be taken in hand. To persons who stay at home and read of the new Territories and States it is not easy to *realize* such facts and their immediate results.

TO READ the indignant criticisms of the opposition press on the revelations obtained by the Credit Mobilier Investigating Committee, an impartial observer would at first glance be really led to imagine that those journals were actually enlisted in a crusade against wrong doing and wrong doers of whatever class, wholly irrespective of party interests or predilections. Closer scrutiny, however, at once dispels this illusion, and it is seen that the glittering assumption of virtue in which they are clothed, is the cheapest kind of paste instead of genuine jewelry. While no excuse is to be entered in the case of those Republicans who have misrepresented the facts and circumstances of their own connection with that disreputable affair, the demands of even-handed justice certainly require that Democrats who are tarred with the same brush shall receive an exactly similar sort of treatment. To say the least, it does not look well for papers, the hands of whose representative men are dripping with brine, to declaim on the enormity of others who have been seen in the neighborhood of the pork-barrel—unless the former, as well as the latter, are to be included in the denunciation. Let these vigilant guardians of the public morals remember that, although the BROOKS sometimes seem as deep as the sky in a lake, yet very often the mud at six inches reveals the mistake.

PUBLIC sentiment, as represented and expressed in the press of the country, has achieved another triumph in determining the House Committee of Ways and Means to report adversely on the various bills referred to them for the refunding of the cotton tax. The same authoritative force demands that the committee shall take similar action with regard to the bill in course of preparation by Congressmen BECK, providing for the refunding of two-thirds of the amount collected to the producer. Not to speak of the fact that, should his proposition become a law, it is likely that claims will be presented for more cotton than has been grown in the Southern States for the past ten years, and laying aside the question of the constitutionality of the tax itself, it seems clear that if restitution is to be made at all it ought to be to those on whom the burden of the imposition actually fell. These, unquestionably, were the persons who purchased the fabrics manufactured from the staple so taxed, and they are scattered up and down the length and breadth of the world. Instead of sending Commissioners to the Southern States to take testimony to substantiate the claims of the producers, Mr. BECK should make application for the appointment of a roving Commission to ascertain the exact amount of cotton goods produced from American cotton worn by the inhabitants of the globe during the period in question, and on the basis of the information so obtained direct the award.

ON THE tenth of next month a convention of delegates from the Western riparian States will assemble at Washington for the purpose of urging upon Congress the importance of making an appropriation of an amount sufficient to improve and make navigable at all seasons, when not obstructed by ice, the Ohio, Illinois, Missouri and Mississippi rivers. This is perhaps the most comprehensive step which has yet been taken for the accomplishment of this desirable object. The demand is a reasonable one; nor is there any doubt that the value of such improvements to the country generally would eventually far exceed the cost of effecting them. It is almost impossible to estimate the additional amount of freight that would annually pass up and down these rivers if they had navigable channels at all seasons of the year except when ice blocked. Let our steamboat owners take their tonnage and compare what their receipts would be at present rates with full cargoes each way the year round, subtracting from the total the amount of what they now are, and they will be surprised at the immense benefits which would be conferred by having these rivers improved so as to give the desired depth of water. One result of such improvements would be a material reduction in the existing rates of freight, a very important matter, considering the vast aggregate of Western river commerce. Delegates from Illinois and some other States have already been appointed; Pennsylvania, however, has not yet taken any action regarding the matter. This, it is to be hoped, she will soon do. No State has a more direct or vital interest in the question, nor should any State be more prompt in promoting the success of the important objects in view.

THE recent action of the coopers of this city and county in petitioning the Legislature to pass a bill to prohibit the manufacture of barrels at the County Workhouse, on the ground that the competition of penal and pauper labor injures their business, is attracting considerable attention outside the State, the general conclusion respecting the matter being that the petitioners are mistaken at all points in the controversy, which, indeed, an investigation of the facts of the case goes far to show. It is a universal axiom that competition is the life of trade, causing it to increase by attracting attention, thus gradually calling for additional factories and workmen, and thereby benefiting alike the employer and employed. Remarking on this subject, the Detroit *Post* cites the experience of the authorities of the House of Correction in that city with regard to a similar matter. Some years ago a chair factory was established in that institution, the effect of which has been to build up a local chair market, which every private manufactory helps to swell. This stands to reason. The manufacture of shoes has for many years been carried on in the Western Penitentiary of this State, yet we never heard that the market was overstocked or depressed in consequence of this industry. So with regard to the coarser kinds of carpets manufactured at the same institution. It is a fallacy that competition injures business; as, indeed, is sufficiently proven by the fact that some four hundred thousand barrels have been imported into this region within a year, in addition to those manufactured by the Workhouse factory and private coopers, both together not being able to supply the demand. Facts like these interpret themselves.

EVEN THE warmest admirers of Russia in this country are of course aware with what assiduous care the Czar superintends the reading of his subjects, not permitting a Russian newspaper to circulate among them which presumes to publish either facts or thoughts of a character to render them discontented with their government. It may not be so generally known that the Russian censorship also keeps a watchful eye upon foreign journals which may find their way into the empire and do mischief. Thus, the *New Free Press*, of Vienna, having indulged lately in unflattering remarks concerning the Russian government, it is no longer allowed to circulate in any part of the empire. Instead of complaining about this treatment, the editor expresses his deeply felt thanks for so frank and striking a recognition of the influence of his journal. "When a government which rules over eighty millions of men is so much afraid of a paper printed at Vienna as to exclude from its territory," etc., the argument is obvious. In conclusion, the editor remarks that "this act of press-censorship is entirely worthy of a government which brutally disregards the secresy of letters and dispatches, banishes to Siberia newspaper correspondents who tell the truth, and in its friendship for civilization renders all intercourse of foreign countries impossible with persons who are so fortunate as to live in Russia." Though not flattering, these remarks of the *Neue Freie Presse* are too nearly true to pass for jest.

INDEPENDENT JOURNALISM.

If the reader understands by "independent," as applied to journalism, an entire freedom from dependence and a liberty to say or do *any* thing which caprice may prompt, there is and there can be no such thing as "independent journalism." Every journal, no matter what its character or what ability may be brought to its control, is dependent on the public for support. It must have friends who agree *with* it in its views and purposes, or it could *not* live. To that extent, then, every *journal* is dependent. It *must* have an *audience*; and its very existence depends *on* its accord with those who listen to what *it* has to say.

But if *by* "independent" the reader means *only* that freedom from slavish fear which leaves a man at liberty to canvass the merits of candidates for public favor and to discuss questions of public interest in a manly, bold and courageous way, unswayed by hope of favor and uninfluenced by affection, yet still without giving unnecessary offense, then there *is* such a thing as "independent journalism." We do not say that there is, as yet, any great quantity of that kind of journalism; but we do say that such journalism is *possible*; and if an editor may never thoroughly attain to it, he can, at least, always aim at it and strive after it.

Every newspaper not merely owes something, but very much, to the community of which it forms a part, and to the party or interest to which it looks for support. It cannot afford to disregard, or neglect, or oppose the material interests of the people, whose voice it assumes to be, nor to run counter to the general purposes and plans of the party (if it be a political paper) whose principles it professes to advocate. And when we say it cannot *afford* to do this, we do not use that word with reference to the mere pecuniary interest therein involved, but to the maintenance of its general character for consistency and fidelity.

But in journalism, as in everything else, there is a right and a wrong way of doing things. A paper may stand up for the interests of the community and the success of its party principles in a very intemperate and unjust way, as well as in a very slavish and timorous way, and either of these is sure to be the wrong way. It may, also, do all this temperately, justly and fearlessly, and this is just as sure to be the right way; and the journalist who chooses this right way is on the high road to independent journalism.

It requires, we know, a great deal of courage to say to your party friends, "such and such a measure is wrong;" but if the journalist believes it to be wrong, it is his duty to say it, or he is in no sense independent. He must say it, of course, judiciously, temperately and without judging or misjudging the motives of those who differ with him; but he must say his say or forever bid farewell to the hope of attaining to independence in journalism.

It requires, also, much more courage even than this to say to your party, "this is a bad nomination—one altogether unfit to be made." Yet if it *be* bad (and there *have* been such things as bad nominations), it behooves the journalist to say so, kindly but firmly, or to abjure all claim to journalistic independence. It is, of course, for every journalist to determine for himself how far to go in this plainness of speech, and how to put it most effectually, for as much depends on the manner of saying as on what is said; but what the independent journalist wants is the judgment to determine wisely when to say such things, the skill to say them prudently and effectually, and, above all, the pluck to say them fearlessly. This, and this only, is independent journalism.

Independence in journalism, however, is not confined to politics or local interests. It extends to the whole range of subjects which a newspaper may discuss. The spirit, however which leads an editor to independence in one thing, will foster it in all things. We instance party politics, in discussing this question, because it is just there that independence is the most difficult. If once attained in that direction it becomes easy as well as habitual in all others. The journalist who is fearless in politics will not be craven in other fields of editorial labor.

With a great deal of what is now called "independent journalism" we have no sympathy whatever. It means simply brigandage in journalism. The men who thus lay claim to independence, mistake license for independence, and are to legitimate journalism what freebooters and brigands are to legitimate warfare. It is not independent journalism to be at war with everybody and everything, or to be above all parties or sects. So long as men differ in opinion and judgment so long will they range themselves into parties, and so long will they need mouth pieces and advocates; but parties may do wrong, or act unjustly, or present bad men for office; and he is the truly independent journalist who, while he deals justly and temperately with his opponents as a partisan, is still able to say no to his own party and associates, when it or they do a wrong or unjustifiable thing.

The journalist, then, may be independent as well as partisan; may sustain his party and not give up his freedom, and may advocate local interests without being provincial. The first essential is manliness, and the courage inseparable from it; the next is a keen appreciation of the rights an feelings of others. With these any journalist may be independent, and successfully so it, with them, he can blend that soundness of judgment which dictates the when and the how.

It is an encouraging sign of the times that this spirit is steadily infusing itself into the journalism of the country. It has its spurious imitators; but the public judgment is too keen to be long deceived by the imitation. The swagger of the freebooter in journalism is too palpable to be mistaken. The tendency is generally and decisively towards true independence, and the hope of the nation is in its steady growth.

FAMILY CONCORD.

It would perhaps be rash to say that the reported union of the Orleanists and the Legitimists is either a very important or a very unimportant event. Since the death of the ex-Emperor, the tendency of opinion or belief in France is strong to regard the Bonapartists as completely laid on the shelf, and to restrict the contest for the passession of supreme power to a struggle between the supporters of a republic on the one hand and the supporters of a Bourbon monarchy on the other. And if the adherents of the two branches of the family have really agreed to forget their differences, and to unite cordially in upholding the cause of a single candidate, the Count DE CHAMBORD, the chances of their success would appear to have increased. However, manifest drawbacks attend the partnership. For one thing, it is certain that very many of the old fashioned conservatives who compose the Legitimist ranks can never look with favor, and will always look with suspicion and apprehension upon Orleanist adherents of the "sacred cause," and thus friendly and effective co-operation between the parties will likely turn out to be impossible. Then the Orleanist party can hardly fail to be weakened by the alliance. Ever since the close of the war, or rather ever since the Orleans Princes became members of the National Assembly and took up their abode in France, they have steadily lost not only popularity in the general sense of the word, but they have fallen in the estimation of the small though influential party of able and distinguished men who, accustomed to regard them as the future saviours of France, were willing to labor and suffer for the recognition of their royal rights. In their long exile the Princes seem either to have lost or never to have acquired the kingly spirit, as it is understood by enthusiastic French monarchists. In the Assembly they have made no agreeable impression, appearing timid, undecided and cautious, and while evidently trying to be prudent and judicious have seemed to be only cunning. In a social way, and especially as leaders of society, they have shown to quite as little advantage. Their zealous and persistent solicitation for the restoration of their confiscated estates, has also cast a reproach upon them which cannot be removed from the name in several generations. True, the act of confiscation was an outrage which cannot be too harshly characterized, and the justice of the Princes' claim was unquestionable. But in the actual condition of France, not yet recovered from the horrors of the German war and weighed down under the crushing burden of the indemnity debt, the persevering demand of so enormous a claim by gentlemen already rich beyond the aspirations of ordinary avarice, was a most ungracious exaction on the part of Princes who wished their debtors to recognize their right to rule over them. And now, by recognizing the Count DE CHAMBORD as the rightful King of France, the Orleans Princes may have simply added to their unpopularity, by giving a certain sanction to those absurd views and antiquated pretensions, by the last assertion of which the Bourbon Count was thought even by Legitimists to have destroyed his last chance of reigning anywhere unless in a cloister.

THE QUARREL THICKENING.

The cable dispatches contained in our issue of yesterday indicate a somewhat important development in the controversy between Russia and England, as they report that the British government recognizes as pertaining to Afghanistan an extensive tract of country, the allegiance of whose tribes has been heretofore claimed by the Emir of that country, but seldom if ever conceded by the chiefs. They will, however, no doubt, be willing enough to unite with him in defending the boundary of their country against Russian aggression, and it is a boundary which possesses many advantages for that purpose, being the line of the Oxus river and the Hindoo Koosh. It also so happens that Russia's object in attacking Khiva—besides punishing the Khan—is to possess and fortify the whole valley of the Oxus. Hence by taking up the ground reported, England makes it hardly worth while for Russia to pursue her expedition against Khiva, unless she is prepared to fight Afghanistan, backed by England, for the possession of the coveted territory. Though Russia is represented as declining to accept the British definition of the Afghan boundaries, it certainly seems improbable that she will at present go on to defy the British warning off. It does not seem that she can afford so high-handed a proceeding. In the first place, her hold upon Bokhara and the other countries recently annexed or reduced to vassalage is by no means strong; indeed, it is known to be decidedly shaky. In the second place, as we stated yesterday, the projected expedition against Khiva is encompassed with difficulties of the most embarrassing description, even if the Khan should be left to his own resources. But if Russia proceeds to encounter them, with the avowed purpose of disregarding England's declaration regarding the limits of Afghanistan, then, with or without any direct hint from London or Calcutta, not only the Afghans, but all the peoples and tribes recently subdued or menaced by the Czar, will probably rush to arms, and His Imperial Majesty will find his hands fuller of work than they have ever been before.

THE New York *Bulletin*, a not inconsiderable financial authority, congratulates the country upon the negotiation by which the Secretary of the Treasury has virtually disposed of the remaining $300,000,000 of five per cent. bonds, and says it will go far towards elevating the credit of the government to a position which will make the reduction of interest on the whole six per cent. debt a matter of easy achievement. After the consummation of this operation, there will still remain outstanding 1,048,000,000 of six per cent obligations; and whatever facilitates the transmutation of that large amount into bonds bearing 1@1½ per cent less interest is clearly an advantage to the country at large. The wealth and high standing of the bankers who have undertaken this operation, and their commanding influence in the European money markets, afford ample guarantee of the success of the loan; while by accepting proposals from both syndicates, so as to combine the two in one, Mr. BOUTWELL has secured a largely increased force for carrying through the negotiation, and has also acquired an accession of the prestige which high names always give to financial operations of this character. The natural tendency of the negotiation will be to elevate our credit generally, and to improve the value of the mass of securities held abroad. It is thought, however, that nearly or quite a hundred millions of the outstanding three hundred millions of five-twenties are held in this country. Should this be the case, a part of the loan will have to be negotiated here, and the foreign part will not comprise more than about two thirds of the whole amount. As to the four and one half per cents., the expectation is that they will be taken up by the syndicate, and that the four per cents. will follow, a few months interval being allowed between each loan. The present loan exhausts all the fives authorized by the law of July 14, 1870, as amended January 20, 1871. The law authorizes three hundred millions of four and one half per cents. and seven hundred millions of four per cents., of which the former, it is supposed, can be negotiated during the year 1874, if the present loan is satisfactorily carried through.

The Removal of Supporting Columns from Coal Mines.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

I have had conversation lately with one of your honest, intelligent citizens of Pittsburgh on the question of leaving the coal supports in the mining of coal in this State, which is now agitated throughout the coal regions. He says there is what may be called a quiet murmur amongst far-seeing men in Pittsburgh and its surroundings in regard to the detestable practice of robbing the mines of their supporting columns. He says, look at Pittsburgh now, and compare it with fifty years back; then look at Pittsburgh now and imagine what it may be fifty years hence—perhaps a population of millions, with the city limits extended for many miles in circumference, and a trade almost beyond comprehension. Then will be seen and felt, he says, the impropriety of allowing mines under the hill sides and surrounding country to be robbed of their supporting columns, and for what? Only that a few men may become millionaires at the expense of the partial destruction of a surrounding country of immense importance, and a future value of many millions of dollars. He further says that robbing the supporting columns has not been, and is not a matter of necessity, as there is an abundance of coal for many centuries to come.

Now, Mr. Editor, your intelligent fellow-citizen takes a fair, common-sense view of this subject, and the same view will reach over the whole coal region. Necessity does not require the removal from the coal mines of the supporting columns. Let that be done, if ever done, after centuries have passed, when the price of coal may replace solid stone or iron in place. The different counties favored with coal through the State, do not all expect to become cities, and sell their land at city prices for building purposes; but it is the duty of the people to save the surface of their country from being let down, and the destruction of all above and below. In Fayette county alone it is estimated that five hundred million tons of iron ore may be lost, underlaying the nine feet vein of coal, by taking away from the mines their supporting columns, besides the destruction of perhaps three times as much above in coal, ore, &c., to say nothing about the general destruction of property that must follow. It may be fairly stated that Fayette county is one of the richest counties in minerals on the globe. Now, should there be any risk of losing this vast body of wealth by allowing miners to leave the mines without support, merely that Tom, Dick, or Harry may become a millionaire?

Some one may say that the Legislature should have nothing to do with this matter; but the Legislature stands as guardian for the people and State. No property holder is the entire owner of his property. The State holds a first mortgage on all real estate that the holder cannot extinguish at once, but must mete it out in payments for all time to come; hence the State has a right, and it is her special duty to see that her tenants in part shall not destroy or deface it in an unbecoming manner. Canals, railroads, public highways have all been created by State authority, and the State is bound in good faith to protect such property from being underminded or destroyed. A man may say he ought to be allowed to do as he pleases with his own property; he builds his house or barn with his own money; but as soon as the job is done the old landlord becomes interested, and if you burn your own house or barn you become a criminal, if prosecuted under State law, and may have an abiding place in the State penitentiary. It is often stated that the first decisions of the Supreme Court amply protects land holders from miners where land and coal are separately owned; but the restraining power is not clear. The Court has decided that miners shall pay all damage from taking coal from under the surface; but it often occurs that by the miner robbing the mine of its supporting columns, damage may not be seen or felt for many years, when the parties who did the act may be dead or bankrupt, hence the necessity for a plain, common-sense law, to restrain miners from doing such things, and to make it the duty of courts to grant injunctions to save the country from destruction. Volumes of truths might be added to this article to prove that our common guardian, the Legislature, should take this matter promptly in hand.

FAYETTE.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

SEWARD'S TRAVELS.

Reference has several times been made in this paper to the late Secretary Seward's history of his recent travels around the globe, which has for some time been in course of preparation by the publishing house of Appleton, New York. The work is now published, and a superb volume it is; whether considered with reference to its literary character, the splendid illustrations with which it abounds, or its general typographical and mechanical appearance. No one acquainted with the great statesman's faculty of keen observation, his wide and varied culture, and his felicitous mastery over the whole range of expression, will need to be told of the singularly fascinating manner in which the story of his wide philosophic saunterings is related. The artist, too, has rendered admirable assistance to the author by the skill and conscientiousness he has brought to his work. The volume has been prepared for publication under the joint supervision of Mr. Seward's adopted daughter and one of his sons. It is published in the very highest style of art, and will unquestionably command an extensive circle of readers. The work is sold only by subscription, and we understand that a duly authorized agent—Mr. Hanson Turner—is now in the city, at Appleton's Pittsburgh Agency, 53 Ninth street, for the purpose of bringing the volume to the notice of our people.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

The California cotton crop is likely to be much larger this year than last. Its cultivation has already proved so remunerative that farmers are turning their attention to it, and in suitable locations it is planted in place of corn and wheat.

Business in St. Louis is beginning to revive. Orders from the South are received in increasing numbers, and if the Mississippi continues open, as is probable, an active trade is expected to set in within a week or two.

Among those who propose leaving Germany this year for the United States are 10,000 tobacco growers and 12,000 wine growers. It is scarcely needful to repeat that both classes, but especially the latter, would be warmly welcomed in California.

The discovery has recently been made that gun cotton will explode as readily when damp, or even saturated with water as when dry, the only condition necessary to its explosion being its connection with a portion of the dry substance.

Massachusetts reports two new monstrosities—a baby eighteen months old who recites the Greek alphabet and a ghost which shovels snow off the sidewalks.

A New York theatrical manager has invented a contrivance so that by the simple turning of a lever every gas-jet, including a large sunlight in the building, can be made to throw water with considerable force in case of fire.

The Massachusetts Legislature has appointed a committee to consider the subject of female suffrage, a subject that is likely to receive a great deal of attention during the next four years. Men who aspire to the Presidency should give it a special thought, for it will enter largely into the next national election.

Within six months Chattanooga will have one of the largest and best cotton factories in the South.

"Famine," or relapsing fever has again appeared in London. It is probably a continuation of the outbreak in 1868, when, having disappeared from the kingdom for thirteen years, it suddenly revived and lasted through the two following years, dying out in 1871.

Better to weave in the web of life
A bright and golden filling,
And to do God's will with a ready heart,
And hands that are swift and willing,
Than to snap the delicate silver threads
Of our curious lives asunder;
And then Heav'n blame for the tangled ends
And sit to grieve and wonder.

It will perhaps surprise those who have been educated into the belief that the course of the star of empire is unalterably and continuously westward, to learn that the Atlantic States, and especially Virginia, have lately drawn large numbers of permanent settlers from the Northwest.

A New Jersey jewelery manufacturing firm recently put down new flooring in their workshops, and the gold they obtained in burning the old flooring not only paid for the new one, but for putting two coats of paint on the entire factory.

A society for the suppression of slang has been formed among the pupils of the girls' high school of San Francisco. Said a reporter to one of its members: "Your object is a praiseworthy one. Do you think you will succeed in eradicating conversational slang?" Said she: "You bet!"

The Omaha *Republican* records the fact that only fourteen steamers on the Missouri river touched at that place during the season of 1872, against fifty-seven in 1870, and fifty-nine in 1871. This shows a fearful falling off in river transportation.

The real estate transactions in Chicago during the past year, as reported, have been enormous. The sales reach the large aggregate of 10,286, and the stipulated consideration therefor $61,203,550. The largest sales were in August, reaching $6,924,062. Of course a large proportion of this is speculative, and the payments down will not, perhaps, average over twenty-five per cent.

Persons who wear moustaches are often dreadfully embarrassed when eating curry or pea soup by the accumulation of the aliment upon their hirsute appendages. Such will be glad to learn that a rubber muzzle intended to obviate this inconvenience has been invented. It covers the upper and lower lips, having a slit in it to correspond with the mouth, and fastening behind the occiput with a spring.

PERSONAL.

Mrs. Sarah McCord Cake, one of the oldest ladies in Northumberland county, this State, died last week. She left a large family. Joseph W. Cake, late Collector of the Port of Philadelphia, and General Henry L. Cake, ate representative in Congress from the Schuylkill district, are her sons. She was the oldest resident of Northumberland borough.

Miss Emily Faithfull, the English representative and advocate of the higher industrial and educational interests of woman, was on Saturday night tendered a reception by the ladies of New York.

Stanley needn't go to Michigan. They know all about Livingstone there from a Malay lecturer, who claims to have been the Scotch explorer's traveling companion.

The chief clerk of the Portland (Me.) Pension Agency is a woman, and is highly praised for her business talents. Women are working into public offices very rapidly all over the country. There are numerous postmistresses in the Western States and a number in the Eastern.

Brignoli threatens to sue the Paris *Figaro* for presuming to question the freshness of his voice and the modesty of his demeanor.

As General Butler was passing through a corridor of the House of Representatives, the other day, he was accosted by Mrs. Bowen, of South Carolina, a Pettigrew by birth, who has stood by her husband in his various troubles. "General," said she, "can I say a word to you?" "Madame," responded the bombardier, in a loud, gruff tone, "I have always made it a rule never to speak to a woman in the Capitol." "And I," retorted Mrs. Bowen, in a shrill, clear voice, "have always made it a rule never to speak to a man that I knew was not a gentleman. I regret that I have departed from it in the present case." Exit the General, very red in the face.

Cons. Miller, the river editor of the Cincinnati *Commercial*, was the publisher of a newspaper called the *Nonpareil* in Cincinnati, twenty years ago. An anecdote is told in connection with his paper that is worth repeating. At that time Lola Montez was acting at the old National Theater, and a criticism appearing in one of the papers that did not suit her, she wrote a reply, and carried it herself to the *Nonpareil* office, and, obtaining permission from the publisher, made her way to the composition room, and going to a "case," set the article up with her own hands, placed it upon a galley, took the proof, corrected it, and thanking Mr. Miller, walked out. Subsequently she presented Mr. Miller with a ring, which he still had when our informant last met him. The article referred to was written in reply to one written by Mr. McCormick, of the *Sun*.—*Memphis Appeal.*

Benjamin D. Emerson, compiler of those highly valuable and profitable school books, Emerson's Arithmetic, died recently at Jamaica Plains, Massachusetts, leaving about two hundred and fifty thousand dollars, of which one hundred thousand goes to Dartmouth College—a notable instance of piling up a fortune in arithmetical ratio.

Among the recent applicants for lodging at a New Orleans station-house was a young woman named Blanche Fernon, the daughter of a deceased Confederate officer, who for more than a year has been working as a common laborer without revealing her sex.

Kate Fields sensibly says: "Opera goers roll in a fine frenzy over the false sentimentality of Nilsson and the imperfect phrasing of Lucca, while Adelaide Phillips, the finest contralto in the world, who, now that Madame Viardot has retired, has not her equal on the lyric stage, is comparatively ignored. Most assuredly we are provincial, for if we knew what we pretend to know, an opera troupe would not be tolerated that had not Adelaide Phillips among its stars."

Sallie Ada Vance has taken charge of the editorial department of the Lexington (Miss.) *Advertiser.* George D. Prentice used to call her the brightest star in the literary firmament of the South.

W. L. McMillan, Louisiana Senator-elect, is a native of Ohio, and is a brother-in-law of ex-Governor Dennison, of that State, Postmaster General under Mr. Lincoln. During the war between the States he served in the army of the Potomac and of the Tennessee. He was always a close friend of Warmouth, and at the organization of the McEnery or People's Legislature, he took a seat with them, and by them was elected to the Senate.

IN THE case of Port *vs.* Port, now before Judge Farwell, of Chicago, the question at issue is, does cohabitation, acknowledged by both parties, constitute a valid and binding marriage in Illinois? The plaintiff claims a widow's interest in the estate of S. W. Port, deceased, amounting to $15,000 or $20,000, seeking to prove a marriage at common law, no ceremony having been performed. Her argument is that Port lived with her between two and three years; that he was accustomed to introduce her in public as his wife, and that he held to her the relations of a husband up to the time of his death. The defendants seek to prove that the relations existing between the parties were illicit, by showing that on sundry occasions, before and after the death of Port, the plaintiff declared that she was not married to the deceased; that the relations of the parties were generally so considered by those who were acquainted with the circumstances. The court excluded the evidence offered to sustain the latter point, as it concerned Mr. Port, who is now dead. This is the first case of the kind in Illinois, and is of importance in deciding the question at issue. In similar cases in New York, Pennsylvania and other States, affirmative decisions have been given.

FARM, GARDEN AND HOUSEHOLD.

THE BUTTER SYSTEM.

An address on the above subject was delivered to the American Dairymen's Association, at Utica, on the 14th instant, by Mr. O. S Bliss, of Vermont. The address contained some very interesting and instructive facts regarding the difference between the New York and the Boston butter dealers. During the course of his remarks the speaker related a few incidents that occurred while he was looking about among the various butter dealers, seeking information on this subject. The first was, that while in Boston he accidentally ran upon a dealer who was just receiving a load of butter from a factory in Franklin county, New York, a section to which the Vermont factories are united by a variety of ties. On examining the butter he found it to be a very choice product, such as is very seldom seen in a wholesale market in any city—such as is usually gobbled up by a certain class of dealers the moment it touches the consignee's floor. The packages were so carefully arranged that it was impossible to tell one from the other. Soon after that he spent a few days in New York among the dealers there, and examined a great many packages of choice butter, but was unable to find any superior in any way to that from Franklin county. The speaker further remarked that there is no stimulus to improvement like an honest discrimination on the part of the buyer between the different grades of goods. But the ordinary system of buying butter in all our country markets has not been sufficiently discriminating to have a thoroughly good effect. Human nature, he says, "is always and everywhere perverse. It is a waste of time and breath to attempt to talk men into a better course of doing their work, be it in the dairy or on the farm. You must make them feel that their interests are to be promoted, before you can induce any reformatory act."

At a meeting held in Malone for the purpose of organizing a Country Dairymen's Association, a remark was passed to the effect that no butter had been sold in that place for over thirty cents a pound which was not made in a factory. Such, however, was not the case, as it was proved by facts that the private dairies had all adopted precisely the same apparatus and process of manufacture as were employed in the factories. Regarding the various cooling pans for shallow setting, the speaker says the Jewett pan, in at least one respect, was the best, from the manner of constructing the water attachment, whereby a constant flow of the water is kept up under every part of the pan, however small the supply. Below are a few reports sent to the speaker, and which he read to the meeting, showing the business of the factories in his district:

BERRY FACTORY, MALONE	
Whole number of pounds of milk	721,312
Whole number of pounds of butter	29,722
Whole number of pounds of milk for butter	24 26 100
Price at factory, summer	30¼ cts.
Price at factory, fall	37
UNION FACTORY, BANGOR.	
Milk, pounds	265,184
Butter, pounds	10,904
Pounds of milk to one of butter	24·3
Butter contracted in the early summer at 30c for the season.	
BURNOP FACTORY, MOIRA.	
Milk, pounds	340,635
Butter, pounds	14,894
Milk for one pound of butter	22 87
Butter sold at factory for	30 cts.
BAILEY SPRING FACTORY, CHATEAUGAY.	
Milk, pounds	487,710
Butter, pounds	21,518¾
Milk for one pound of butter	22 61-100
Price of butter	30 85-100
Cost of manufacture	4

The price required for making butter in the factories named averaged four cents per pound. The great secret in making butter is the proper keeping of it before marketing. The trouble in making is, if anything, less than making cheese. Keep it in a cool place apart from dirt and decaying vegetable matter and the butter will be all right, if the feed is good. This advice, we should think, would not come amiss in some of the large butter houses in New York city.

In the afternoon session there were some interesting discussion regarding cheese making. An important fact was shown to the effect that if you take two vats and skim one and make butter of the cream, and leave the other unskimmed, you will find the unskimmed cheese to weigh as much as both the skimmed cheese and butter together. This is surely an important fact and ought to be remembered. This skimming process has become very extensive among American dairymen and is the only cause that brings lower prices in foreign markets. A question was asked—and a very proper one—"What has been the cause of doubling of the production and of prices of American cheese in the last few years?" The answer was: "The improved quality has increased the demand. This quality is only kept up by not skimming the milk; for certainly unskimmed cheese brings higher prices." So by this it may be seen that if all the cheese sent abroad had been unskimmed there would have been no cause for a decline in the price, or, if there had been the difference in the weight would have been sufficient to counterbalance it.

IMPORTANCE OF SCIENTIFIC KNOWLEDGE TO FARMERS.

A careful survey of the address of Hon. Horatio Seymour to the American Dairymen's Association, at Utica, on the subject of "The use of the Microscope in testing milk, cream, cheese, etc.," reveals some very important facts regarding the heretofore unknown impurities in milk. An application of the microscope to a minute object, in the crevice of a milk can, showed that it contained germs of animal or vegetable growth, which increase and multiply with fearful rapidity through a great mass of milk with which it comes in contact. The farmer finds out by this means all these small objects must be cleared from the can, and good care must be taken to keep all such collections entirely clear from his cans. Again, the application of this instrument to some water taken from a pool from which one of his cows had been drinking, and which was the cause of the loss of all the milk mixed with that of this one cow, showed it contained swarms of both animal and vegetable corruptions, which had entered the system of the cow, and thereby destroyed a vast amount of milk. This would naturally cause the farmer to have the pool removed.

Doubtless an examination of the food given to pigs as well as cows would show the cause of the so called hog disease which very often prevails throughout sections of the country. In the address he goes on to show "that one of the greatest mistakes of our farmers is, as a rule they suffer the buyer to know more about the quality and value of farm products than is known by those whose labor produces them." The reason was because the buyer had tests which the farmer had not and the principal one was the microscope. This one instance alone is surely enough to convince the seller that a test is of great value, because if the buyer, by this agency, finds impurities in the article the price is surely to be lowered. At the close of the address Mr. Hawley, of Onondaga, offered the following resolutions: That the farmers of this State have a deep interest in the progress of scientific investigations on botany, entomology and geology, and this association hereby requests the Legislature of New York to continue its support of the researches now going on in these branches of useful and practical knowledge. Would not resolutions of this kind offered by those classe of associations all over the country be a great benefit to them, to their patrons, and to the general public.

POTASH FOR TREES AND VINES.

The Cleveland *Herald* says: The value of potash as a supply food in a manurial sense applied to pear and peach trees and grape vines has been so far but little understood or appreciated by tree or vine growers. As early as 1842 we embraced the theory of soils and adaptative manures specially to a purpose in connection with fruit growing, and in a practice yearly since, of application and observation, we become more and more convinced that in it is the kernel of manurial or food application to plant life.

We have always advised potash—taking our basis therefore from the fact that upon all newly cleared timber lands where the wood has been burned and the ashes left scattered, we have for a long series of years a healthy and vigorous growth of plant life. Taking up this point and studying chemical analysis of tree and plant, we have practiced use of potash, copperas, lime, bone meal, land plaster, etc., and always with good results. A recent speaker before the Cincinnati Horticultural Society gives an over favorable report regarding his use of a weak potash ley applied, two quarts each, to peach trees. He asserts it to have given health to his trees, to have made an increased and most perfect crop, and to have formed the buds favorable for the coming years' crop. Now while we regard this as an item of fact, we have not full faith in the belief of it as a practical support and supply of tree and fruit. It may in his case have been true but with the use of this ley, there was, doubtless, in his soil certain other requisite ingredients of vegetable life that perhaps without this application of potash ley would not have readily become soluble and supportive.

NUTRINA!!!

1. It Cooks in less time than crushed wheat.
2. It is more quickly digested.
3. It is not pasty or starchy.
4. It will not become stale or wormy.
5. It is far more sweet and palatable.
6. It will cure Constipation and Dyspepsia!
7. It is invaluable to Nursing Mothers!
8. Children will be healthy who use it.

GET IT OF YOUR GROCER.

PAPOMA!!!

Indorsed by many eminent physicians of Pittsburgh and elsewhere. Food for INFANTS and INVALIDS. Remember that Starch is not food. It must be converted into Dextrine either in the stomach or by mechanical means. Our process saves the stomach this labor, as well as preserves the whole of the wheat.

Get it of Your Grocer or Druggist.

Nutrio Manufacturing Co.,
1520 SOUTH NINTH STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES FOR THE WESTERN DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA. In Bankruptcy.

In the matter of WILLIAM RAMSEY and JAMES W. THOMPSON, partners as Ramsey & Thompson, Bankrupts.

Western District of Pennsylvania, SS:

A Warrant in Bankruptcy has been issued by said Court against the Estate of William Ramsey and James W. Thompson of the County of Allegheny, and State of Pennsylvania, in said District, adjudged Bankrupts upon petition of their creditors, and the payment of any debts, and the delivery of any property belonging to said Bankrupts, to them, or to their use, and the transfer of any property by them, are forbidden by law. A meeting of the creditors of said Bankrupts to prove their debts and choose one or more Assignees of their Estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 93 DIAMOND STREET, PITTSBURGH, in said District, on the 24TH DAY OF FEBRUARY, A. D. 1873, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the office of SAMUEL HARPER, Esq., one of the Registers in Bankruptcy of said District.

JOHN HALL,
U. S. Marshal for said District.

ADAMS HOUSE—
M. S. ADAMS, Proprietor,
Formerly Continental, LAWRENCEBURG, PA. This House has recently been Refitted and Refurnished with New and Elegant Furniture, and is now open for the accommodation of the public.

A Hack will be run from the House to the Railroad, connecting with all day trains, affording free passage to all patrons of the House.

A New Departure in Medicine.

It is difficult to induce the medical profession to abandon the old grooves in which it has traveled for centuries. Purgation, venesection, opiumization and blisteration, are its team of venerable hobbies, and it does not like to harness up the new four-in-hand of invigoration, regulation, purification and renovation, and take a new departure. Advanced practitioners, however, who are not wedded to old dogmas, admit that in Hostetter's Stomach Bitters we possess, so to speak, a counter charm to the malign influences that produce various diseased conditions. They do not deny that in cases of general debility, in nervous complaints, and in all disturbances of the liver, the bowels and the digestive organs, this powerful and wholesome vegetable remedy effects extraordinary cures. The public rendered this verdict many years ago, and the enlightened members of the profession acquiesce in it. Better late than never.

Baker's Elixir Calesaya Bark and Iron.

A delicious Tonic; enriches the blood, cures Dyspepsia and Nervous Debility. Delicate Females wonderfully helped by it. Large bottles, 75 cents. Sold at
JOSEPH FLEMING'S,
No. 84 Market street, corner of Diamond.

YODER'S GERMAN LINIMENT.

A standard remedy for Man and Beast for Sprains, Bruises, Swellings and for Painful Chronic Rheumatism. In use thirty years. Nothing better. Sold at
JOSEPH FLEMING'S DRUG STORE,
84 Market street, corner of Diamond.

FOR COUGHS AND COLDS
USE
Dr. Sargent's Cough Syrup,
Warranted to give immediate relief. For sale by all Druggists.
George A. Kelly & Co.,
PROPRIETORS,
Wholesale Druggists, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings,
NO. 61 FOURTH AVENUE, PITTSBURGH.
Chartered in 1862.

Open daily from 9 to 4 o'clock, and on SATURDAY EVENINGS, from May 1st to November 1st, 7 to 9 o'clock, and from November 1st to May 1st, 6 to 8 o'clock. Interest paid at the rate of Six Per Cent., computed from the 1st and 15th of each month, and if not withdrawn compounds semi-annually, in January and July. Books of By-Laws, &c., furnished at the office.

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Popular Prices
FOR THE
HOLIDAYS.
Jas. Caldwell & Co.
Are now offering very choice lines of
Dress Goods,
At prices ranging from 25 to 50 Cents per Yard. Also, a magnificent stock of
DRESS SILKS
AT ONE DOLLAR PER YARD.

The above Goods will be found well worthy of inspection by persons wanting good Goods at moderate prices for Christmas Presents, Etc.

In addition to our very large stock of Fine Silks and Dress Goods, we have a very complete stock of Cloaks in Cloth, Silk Velvet and Seal Skin.

Also, a large assortment of
LADIES' FURS,
From medium to very fine qualities; Fine Laces, Collars and Handkerchiefs.
118 and 120 Federal Street,
ALLEGHENY CITY.

EDUCATIONAL.

Willard School,
28 SIXTH (Late St. Clair) STREET.

The next Session of Twenty Weeks will begin MONDAY, January 27th.

The School Hours are from 8.45 A. M. to 12.45 P. M. for Boys, and from 1.30 to 4.30 P. M. for Girls.

The Course of Study is the same in both Schools, and in amount and disciplinary value, is superior to that of any School in the country.

To Young Gentlemen fitting for College the Course will specially commend itself.

To Young Ladies who wish, in addition to the Common and Higher branches of an English education, to study the Classics or Modern Languages, this School offers unusual advantages.

Special Classes in Mathematics, Latin, Greek and Modern Languages every Saturday, as follows:
Ladies' Class from 9 A. M. to 12 M.
Gentlemen's Class from 2 to 4.30 P. M.

For Course of Studies in the several Departments see Circulars, to be had at the Book and Music Stores, or at the School Room.

ISAAC W. KOONTZ, A. M.,
PRINCIPAL.

Pennsylvania Female College,
FIFTH AVENUE (EAST END),

Offers a course of thorough Instruction to Young Ladies, and a pleasant home while taking it. Where known it needs no recommendation, but for the benefit of those at a distance who would inquire reference can be had to the following gentlemen, who have daughters in the Institution:
Hon. G. W. SCOFIELD, Warren, Pa.
Gen. A. B. McCOLMONT, Franklin, Pa.
Hon. EBENEZER McJUNKIN, Butler, Pa.
Hon. DAVID MELLEN, Xenia, Ohio.
Rev. J. T. HUTCHISON, Madison, Indiana.
Next Term begins February 3d.
Apply to JAMES BLACK, D. D., President,
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Ladies' Seminary, Blairsville, Pa.
Spring Session Opens February 1st.

Location pleasant and healthful. Buildings thoroughly warmed and lighted. Full Course of Instruction given in the various Branches. For Catalogues, please address
J. JEWETT PARKS, Principal.

INSURANCE STATEMENTS.

STATEMENT OF THE CASH INSURANCE COMPANY OF PITTSBURGH, PA., from January 1st, to December 31st, 1872, inclusive, published in accordance with requirements of the 15th section of an act of Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, approved April 2, 1856.

Capital authorized and paid in	$100,000 00
2.—ASSETS.	
Bonds and Mortgage	[illegible]
Bills Receivable	[illegible]
Cash in Bank	4,788 07
Bank Stock	4,200 00
Book Accounts	2,646 24
	150,130 34
3.—RECEIPTS AND BALANCE.	
Premiums Received	$25,597 13
Interest Received	15,007 25
Salvage, "Jac La Belle"	[illegible]
Balance, January 1, 1872	42,529 04
	84,050 38
4.—DISBURSEMENTS.	
Fire Losses	$3,231 58
Dividends Nos. 8 and 9	16,000 00
Taxes and Stamps	1,821 78
Salaries and Expenses	5,421 85
Returned Premiums	[illegible]
Reinsurance and Commissions	886 56
	33,920 04
Balance above Capital	$50,130 34
Capital Stock	100,000 00
	150,130 34
5. Risk outstanding Dec. 31, 1872	2,436,135 38
6. Debts	None

JOSEPH T. JOHNSTON, Secretary.
January 17, 1872. TTHS

DISSOLUTION.

Dissolution of Partnership.

Notice is hereby given that the Copartnership heretofore existing between the undersigned has been dissolved by mutual consent. Those owing said firm of BERRY, COURTNEY & WILSON are indebted, and those owing bills to said firm, will call at office, corner of Wood street and Sixth avenue, (under Bank of Commerce), in order that all the business of the late firm may be closed.

By mutual agreement said business will be settled by J. A. COURTNEY and W. D. BERRY.
W. D. BERRY,
J. A. COURTNEY,
JOHN T. WILSON.
Pittsburgh, January 16, 1873. F&U

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP—The Partnership heretofore existing between G. S. FULMER and J. M. GARBER, under the name and firm of G. S. FULMER & CO., Carpenters and Builders, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The business will be continued by the undersigned, who will settle all accounts of the late firm.
G. S. FULMER.
No. 953 Penn street, Pittsburgh.
Pittsburgh, January 20, 1873.

MORRIS P. MILLER, W. H. FORSE, O. B. FORSE
Miller, Forse & Co.,
SUCCESSORS TO
WM. MILLER & CO.,
LATE MILLER & RICKETSON,
221 AND 223
Liberty Street, Corner of Seventh,
PITTSBURGH, PA.,
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
Old Monongahela Rye Whiskies and Very Superior Old Cabinet.
BRANDIES, WINES, CIGARS, &c.
Moet & Chandon's Dry Imperial, Green Seal and White Dry Sillery.
Chas. Heidsick and Piper Heidsick.
G. H. Mumm's Extra Dry Champaigne.
Burton Bass Ale in hhds. and bbls.

Hazard Powder Company's
Sporting and Mining Powder.

I am now prepared to supply this very superior Powder to Sportsmen, Furnacemen, Contractors and Dealers by KEG OR CAR LOAD,
AT LOW PRICES.
SAFETY FUSE constantly on hand.
ARTHUR KIRK,
No. 19 Seventh street, (1 to Irwin street),
PITTSBURGH.

DRY GOODS.

NEW GOODS
AT
WILLIAM SEMPLE'S
165, 167 and 169
Federal Street, Allegheny.

New Dress Goods,
New Styles, at Very Low Prices.
AT 25 CENTS,
HEAVY BLACK POPLINS,
VERY CHEAP.
Striped Poplins,
Brocaded Poplins,
Black and Colored Alpacas,
Striped Alpacas,
ALL GOOD BARGAINS.

Black Silks, Very Low,
STRIPED SILKS.

AT 18¾ CENTS, NEW STYLES
Tycoon Repps for Wrappers,
A GREAT BARGAIN.

Stock Complete and Fresh Bargains Always to be Had,
AT
WM. SEMPLE'S
165, 167 and 169
Federal Street, Allegheny.

SOILED GOODS.

Previous to Taking Stock we Offer a Large Lot of
HEAVY
Country Blankets,
Slightly Soiled, at Much Less than Cost.
ALSO, A JOB LOT OF
WHITE QUILTS,
Slightly Soiled, at a Great Bargain.
ALSO, A LARGE LOT OF
REMNANTS
Of low, medium and high priced DRESS GOODS, about half the original cost.
FIVE CASES DARK PRINTS,
Slightly Imperfect, at 8 Cents.
ONE CASE 33-INCH
SHIRTING MUSLIN,
AT 10 CENTS.
Five Cases Fine 4-4 Soft Finished
Bleached Muslin,
Of a Well Known Make, usually sold at 18 Cents, at 12½ Cents.

The above Goods are all sold at much less than their value and are well worthy the attention of intending purchasers.

A. W. Erwin & Co.
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Federal Street, Allegheny.

Opened This Week
A FRESH STOCK OF
Hamburg Embroideries
New and Handsome Patterns.
Black Guipure Capes,
SILK FICHUS,
ALL COLORS AND SHADES.

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Speedily Cured!

ALL FORMS of Venereal, Private and Nervous Diseases at the old established Girard Medical Institute, No. 172 Second avenue, between Smithfield and Grant streets, Pittsburgh, Pa.

NO CHARGE UNTIL CURED.

Spermatorrhea, or Seminal Weakness or Impotency, as the result of self-abuse in youth or excess in maturer years, and which produce some of the following effects, as emissions, blotches, debility, dizziness, nervousness, dimness of sight, cough, indigestion, constipation, despondency, confusion of ideas, aversion to society, loss of memory and sexual power, and which unfits the victim for business or marriage, and ultimately causing insanity and consumption, are thoroughly and permanently cured. Medicine supplied at the Institute. A medical pamphlet relating to private diseases sent in sealed envelope for two stamps. All communications confidential.

This Institute was established for the express purpose of supplying the afflicted with scientific and reliable treatment, and is not to be classed with the numerous quacks and impostors that infest all large cities. The proprietors have made the treatment of Private and Special Diseases the study of their lives, and can refer to thousands all over the country that have been benefitted and cured by their treatment. No matter how difficult or how long standing your case may be, if curable, after a personal examination they will frankly tell you. Remember, they have cured many cases given up by other physicians.

Patients treated by mail or express, but where possible it is best to visit the city for personal consultation; or address

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AN OLD ARMY SURGEON AFTER thirty-four years' experience in the East Indies and different foreign countries, cures all Private Diseases without mercury or any other poisonous drugs. All cases of a delicate nature permanently restored. Young men who have injured themselves and suffer from habits which render marriage impossible and destroy both mind and body, come and consult the old army surgeon. Office hours from 9 to 12 A. M., and from 3 to 9 P. M.
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For the Treatment of
All Chronic Diseases.
Also, all Diseases of the Genito Urinary Organs.
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New Styles Dark Prints,
At 6¼c, 8¼c, 10c and 11c.

Huck Towels, All Linen,
At 8 1-3c, 10c, 12½c. Large Size 18¾c and Very Fine 25c.

BLEACHED MUSLIN,
At 6¼c, and Very Fine Shirting Muslin, 12½c, a Good Bargain.

Plain and Barred Shirting Flannels.
At 25c, Plain Barred and a Yard Wide Flannel at 31c, extra cheap.

BROWN MUSLINS,
LONSDALE MUSLINS,
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SHIRTING MUSLINS,
5-4 and 6-4 PILLOW CASE MUSLIN.

TABLE LINENS,
TABLE DAMASKS,
TABLE NAPKINS, at all prices,
in White, Buff and Pink.

BARGAINS
IN EVERY DEPARTMENT, AT
WM. SEMPLE'S
165, 167 and 169
Federal Street, Allegheny.

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JUST OPENED
BY
JOS. HORNE & CO.,
Market Street.

2,000 PIECES HAMBURG EMBROIDERIES,
From Narrow to Wide Widths, at Very Low Prices.

Fringed Fichus and Scarfs,
Lace Collars,
New Neck Ruffings,
Irish Linens, Napkins,
Linen Crashes,
Huck Towels,
Shirt Fronts,
Morrison's Star Shirts,
Hair Nets, Hair Goods,
Gent's Super. Stout Half Hose,
Heavy Cotton Hosiery,
Ladies' Linen Handkerchiefs,
Gent's Hemmed Handkerchiefs,
Crapes,
Crape Veils,
Brussels and Dotted Nets,
Rep Silk and Turquoise,

AND A FULL LINE OF
Notions,
AT LOWEST PRICES.
NEW GOODS EVERY DAY.
Wholesale Only.

CARPETS.

DECEMBER, 1872.
WINTER STOCK.
CARPETS!
We are now offering a large and very choice line of CARPETS, at prices lower than for ten years. Our stock of Body Brussels is very attractive in styles and prices.
Bovard, Rose & Co.
21 FIFTH AVENUE.

FALL STOCK.
CARPETS,
Oil Cloths,
Mattings,
Druggets,
Feltings,
Lap Robes,
Rugs, Mats,
Window Shades,
Table Covers,
Piano Covers,
&c., &c., &c., &c.
THE (LATEST NOVELTIES, LARGEST STOCK, LOWEST PRICES.)
OLIVER McCLINTOCK & CO.
23 Fifth Avenue.

NEW ESTABLISHMENT,
193 LIBERTY ST.,
FOR THE MANUFACTURE OF
Marbleized Mantels,
Of Various Designs, Sizes and Colors.
HOT AIR FURNACES, for Burning Anthracite or Bituminous Coal or Coke.
COOKING RANGES, New and Desirable Patterns.
CHEAPEST FIRE GRATE, saving 30 to 40 Per Cent. of Coal.
STOVES—Cooking, Parlor and Office Stoves, good assortment. HOT AIR REGISTERS AND VENTILATORS, FRONTS, GRATES AND FENDERS.
Wholesale and Retail Prices Low. Give us a call.
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MOTTLED GERMAN SOAP,
Is made from the best materials, and will not waste. Sold at price of ordinary Soap. Grocers have it.
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Lace Curtains,
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Manufacturers and Dealers in
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Green Shade Cloth a Specialty.
Also, Agents for the BOSTON BELTING CO.'S RUBBER BELTING HOSE, STEAM PACKING, &c.
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Striped Nainsooks,
Barred Nainsooks,
Plain, Striped and Barred Jaconets,
Piques, Swisses, Tarletaines, &c., &c.

Great Bargains in Men's Scarlet, Grey, Shetland, White, Orange and Blue
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New Shawls, New Scarfs,
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Lace and Linen Handkerchiefs,
Balmoral and Felt Skirts,
Underwear, Hosiery, &c., &c.

LACE CURTAINS,
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A COMPLETE STOCK OF
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NEW CARPETS, new styles,
OIL CLOTHS, DOOR MATS,
DRUGGETS, RUGS, &c., &c.,

ALL AT LOWEST PRICES,
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The "PURIFIED CAST IRON" costs but $6 per ton more than common coke pig iron, and when mixed with one half wrought iron makes good cast steel.
The wrought iron from common coke pig iron makes cast steel equal to that made from the best Swedish bar iron.
The "common" bar iron from common coke pig iron is stronger, stiffer and tougher than Lowmoor iron.
The Boiler Plates from common coke pig iron are stronger, 50 per cent. softer, and 100 per cent. tougher, than Lowmoor iron.
For Licenses to make this Iron apply to
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PIG IRONS, RAILS, COPPER,
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BRIGHT STEEL AND CHARCOAL IRON of Superior Quality, for Inclined Planes, Mining, Hoisting, Belting and Ferry Purposes. Also, Galvanized Charcoal and B. B. for Ships' Rigging, Suspension Bridges, Guys, Derricks, &c. A large stock constantly on hand, from which any desired lengths are cut, at
John W. Mason & Co.'s,
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ANALYTICAL CHEMISTS AND CONSULTING METALLURGISTS,
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Largest Stock,
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ALL-WOOL BLUE INDIGO JEANS,
AT PRICES WHICH CANNOT FAIL TO BE SATISFACTORY. The Trade will find it to their advantage to examine our Stock and Prices.
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WOOLEN MANUFACTURERS,
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WILL BE COMMENCED IN NO. 270 OF THE
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DRAWBARS, LINKS, PINS,
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WORKS, TWENTY NINTH AND RAILROAD STS.
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CHEAP STEAM PUMP,
Without Valves, Piston or Packing.
Non-Freezing and always reliable. Call and see in operation, or send for Circular. Price $15 00.
Refer to McVay, Walker & Co., well sixty feet deep, Armstrong, Fawcett & Co., well fifty feet deep.
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BUY AND SELL ALL KINDS OF

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INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

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Orders Executed for the Purchase and Sale of STOCKS, BONDS and GOLD.

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PASSAGE TICKETS by the National Line, comprising some of the largest Steamships afloat, from or to London, Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry and Glasgow.

DRAFTS, payable on demand in any part of England, Wales, Ireland and Scotland, and AT LOWEST RATES.

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AUTHORIZED CAPITAL,

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DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Deposits Solicited and Interest Allowed on same. Dividends, Coupons, etc., Collected Without Charge.

ALL CLASSES OF SECURITIES BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.

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WE OFFER FOR SALE AT PAR AND ACCRUED INTEREST

$10,000 Birmingham Market House Eight Per Cent. Bonds,

$10,000 South Pittsburgh School House Eight Per Cent. Bonds,

FREE FROM TAXES.

IRA B. M'VAY & CO.,

BANKERS,

Corner Fourth Avenue and Smithfield Street.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

MONDAY EVENING, January 27, 1873.

The weeks opens with a quiet money market and no great pressure for loans, except from the regular borrower, through the brokers, who are always on the street. The class of paper in the hands of the bill brokers has materially changed, and manufacturing houses seem to have their wants supplied through the regular channels of their banks. Lenders are, however, averse to paper running over sixty days, as they wish to have their funds well in hands against the usual short but sharp activity in money during the first fortnight of April.

—Exchange sells to-day at a discount of 3-10 per cent., although in counter transactions between the banks and their depositors it is handled at par.

—We were shown to day a check as drawn by a rural banker inscribed "one day after date without grace, pay, &c.," and not having the usual two cent revenue stamp attached. We are asked an opinion as to what the paper is and its standing. We should say first that it is a very small attempt to avoid a light tax of two cents, the drawer living far enough away from this city to insure his drafts not being presented until due—avoids the danger of protest for non acceptance on part of his correspondent here. The letter of the law is obeyed for the paper is neither "check, draft or order drawn at sight on any Bank, Banker or Trust Company, but is in reality a commercial bill of exchange, subject to all the laws of time paper. So that the second day after it is drawn, if not presented and paid, all the indorsers on it are released from any liability whatever, and the buyer or holder takes the paper subject to all the equities of the case. We would say to merchants that, unless they are very sure of the strength of the maker, they should, if they wish to be on the safe side, refuse to cash such checks. And we may also add, that no banker is safe in paying such checks, if presented *after maturity*, any more than he would be in paying an over due four month's note of one of his depositors.

—We select from the tables of sales of stock on the New York Stock Board, compiled by the New York *Bulletin*, the following, showing the number of shares of the leading stocks sold during the year and the capital stock of each company quoted:

	Year. Shares sold.	Capital stock.
N. Y. Central and Hudson R. R.	2,987,000	$89,428,330
Erie, common	6,455,700	78,000,000
Lake Superior and Mich. South	4,125,800	49,000,000
Cleveland and Pittsburgh	99,400	11,250,854
Ohio and Mississippi, common	4,615,700	19,995,847
Chicago and Northwest, common	5,585,100	15,033,480
Chicago and Northwestern, pref	186,100	21,249,563
Chicago, Rock Island, &c	2,220,400	19,000,000
Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne, &c	10,100	21,114,285
Milwaukee and St. Paul, common	504,600	13,398,500
Milwaukee and St. Paul, pref	199,400	10,825,719
Toledo and Wabash, common	615,500	15,000,000
Hannibal and St. Joe, common	274,600	9,167,700
Hannibal and St. Joe, preferred	45,200	5,084,224
Harlem, common	152,600	7,500,000
Delaware, Lackawanna and West	225,400	18,858,850
New Jersey	47,900	7,295,200
Pacific Mail	10,967,000	20,000,000
Western Union Telegraph	5,903,800	29,000,000
Quicksilver, common	275,000	5,700,000
Union Pacific	5,489,000	36,745,000
Adams Express	35,400	10,000,000
Am. and Merchants' Union Ex	42,800	18,000,000
United States Express	143,400	6,000,000
Wells, Fargo & Co. Express	26,400	5,000,000
Col., Chicago and Ind. Central	2,75_,900	13,000,000
Boston, Hartford and Erie	1,270,100	24,183,960
Total amount of stock, par value		$578,871,512

These figures indicate the comparative activity of the several stocks. The largest transactions have been in Pacific Mail, the sales of which amounted to 10,967,000 shares, or fifty-five times the amount of the capital stock, showing that the stock has been "turned over" more than once a week. In Erie common stock the transactions amounted to 6,455,700 shares, or about 8¼ times the amount of stock outstanding. Next in the extent of operations comes Western Union Telegraph, the sales of which were 5,903,800 shares, or 20½ times the capital stock. Next Northwest common, with sales of 5,585,100 shares, or 37 times the issues of stock. Next Union Pacific, with sales of 5,489,000 shares, or 15 times the stock outstanding. In Ohio and Mississippi common, the transactions were 4,615,700 shares, showing that stock to have been turned over nearly once in every two weeks. Lake Shore shows aggregate sales amounting to 4,125,800 shares, or 8¼ times the amount of stock. New York Central has declined in speculative prominence, the sales of the year being 2,987,000 shares, or about 3⅓ times the number of shares issued; this old speculative favorite now occupies a seventh rank among the "active stocks," which implies that it is passing into the list of permanent investments. Next in the order of activity, come Columbus, Chicago and Indiana Central, Rock Island, Boston, Hartford and Erie, Toledo and Wabash, Milwaukee and St. Paul, Hannibal and St. Joseph, etc.

The brokers' commissions on the above sales at the usual rate of ¼ would amount to $13,750,000. The registered sales of these stocks amounts to 55,000,000 shares; averaging the money value of these shares at $70 each, the aggregate transactions foot about $3,850,000,000.

—The following table shows the prices of railway stocks, gold, &c., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day, furnished by George I. Whitney, Esq., broker and dealer in stocks, bonds and gold, corner of Fifth avenue and Wood street:

January 28, 1873.	11.30 A.M.	12.30 P.M.	1.30 P.M.	2.30 P.M.	3.00 P.M.
Gold	113	113⅛	113⅛	113⅛	113⅛
Canton	....	....	100	....	....
Western Union Tel.	85¾	84¾	84¾	84¾	84¾
Quicksilver	....	....	....	....	....
Pacific Mail	72¾	72⅝	72⅜	72⅝	72⅜
Adams Express	....	....	92	....	....
Wells, Fargo Express	....	....	84	....	....
American Express	....	....	69	....	....
United States Express	....	....	77½	....	....
New York Central	105⅝	105⅝	105⅝	105⅝	105⅝
Erie	65⅜	65⅜	65⅜	65	65⅜
Michigan Central	....	....	108⅜	....	....
Michigan Southern	....	95⅝	95⅝	95⅝	95⅝
Illinois Central	....	....	119	....	....
Cleveland and Pittsb'h	....	....	90⅛	....	....
Chicago and Northwest	....	....	83	81	....
Do preferred	....	....	90⅛	....	....
Rock Island	....	113⅝	113⅝	113	113⅝
St. Paul	....	54	53⅜	....	54
Do. preferred	....	78⅝	....	....	....
Wabash	....	74⅛	74	....	....
Do. Preferred	....	....	....	....	....
Fort Wayne	....	....	92⅞	....	....
Ohio and Mississippi	....	48⅝	49	48⅝	48⅝
Union Pacific	....	36⅛	36	36⅛	36⅛
Chicago and Alton	....	....	113	....	....
Do. preferred	....	....	....	....	....
Boston, Hartford & Erie	....	....	....	8⅝	....
Harlem	....	120	120	....	....
New Jersey Central	....	....	....	....	....
C. C. & I. C.	....	....	....	....	39⅞
Hannibal & St. Joe	....	....	....	....	....
Iron Mountain	....	....	94	....	....
Atlantic Mail	....	8⅝	....	....	....

—Messrs. Ira B. McVay & Co. report the following quotations of Government bonds in New York to-day, as furnished them by Jay Cook & Co., their correspondents:

	Noon.	Evening.
U. S. Bonds of 1881	116⅛	116⅛
U. S. Bonds of 1862	115¾	115¾
U. S. Bonds of 1864	115¾	115⅜
U. S. Bonds of 1865	115⅞	116⅛
U. S. Bonds of 1865, new	116⅛	115⅞
U. S. Bonds of 1867	116⅛	116⅛
U. S. Bonds of 1868	114⅛	115⅜
10-40s	115¼	114½
New 5s	115	115
Gold	113⅛	113⅛
Currency 6s	114⅛	115⅜

—James T. Brady & Co., corner of Fourth avenue and Wood street, quote United States securities in New York to-day as follows:

Gold	113⅛
United States 6s of 1881	116⅛
United States 5-20s of 1862	115⅜
United States 5-20s of 1864	115⅜
United States 5-20s of 1865	115¾
United States 10-40s	114½
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1865	115⅝
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1867	116⅛
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1868	116⅛
Currency Pacifics	114⅝

—Messrs. Robinson Bros., bankers, No. 78 Fourth avenue, furnish the following telegraphic report of quotation of active stocks on the Philadelphia Stock Board to-day:

Penn'a Central	58	Phila. and Erie	27¾
Reading	57⅝	Lehigh Navigation	38⅜
United Co.'s of N.J.	120⅝	Pittsburgh 5s	72⅝
Oil Creek & A. V. R.	35¾	A. V. R R 7-30s	91
Lehigh Valley R. R.	60	Central Transpor'n	47

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL,
MONDAY, January 27, 1873.

REMARKS.—We need not remind the reader that the snow remains with us; that the sleighing is good; that those who can afford the luxury are enjoying it to their heart's content, for they know all that. The markets show little or no change, and will, perhaps, remain so until the present snow blockade shall have passed away. The following are the wholesale rates unless special mention is made to the contrary:

ASHES—There is a better inquiry with sales as follows: Pearls 11@11¼c; pots 10c; soda ash 4¾@5c; refined 6@6½c; nitrate soda 4¾@5c; arsenic 3½@4c.

APPLES—Market slow. Choice cooking held at $2 50@2 75 ⅌ bbl. Receipts 158 bbls.

APPLE BUTTER—We are reported sales at 50@60c per gallon.

ALES—Sales X, $9 ⅌ bbl; XX, $10; India Ale, $11; Porter $10 ⅌ bbl.

BUTTER—There is no change in prices, and we quote choice roll, suitable for table use, at 25@27c ⅌ lb; prime 18@21c; common 9@10c.

BEANS—Choice white navy $2 50@2 75 as to quality; common $2 00.

BEESWAX—Sales in a jobbing way at 32@35c ⅌ lb.

BANNER BAKING POWDER—1 lb cans, ⅌ dozen $6 00; ½ lb cans $3 25; ¼ lb cans $1 75.

BROOM CORN—Prices nominally 4½@7c, as to quality and condition.

BACON AND PROVISIONS—Receipts, tierces 50. We quote as follows: Sugar cured hams 13½c; sugar cured shoulders 7½c; plain shoulders 6c; rib sides 8¼c; clear rib sides 8½c; clear sides 9c; breakfast bacon 10½@11c; dried beef 13c; mess pork $14 50; ham sausage 10c; leaf lard, in tierces, 8¾c; half bbls 9¼c; pails 10c; pigs feet, in half bbls, $4 75; in kegs $2 40.

CHEESE—There is a better feeling, and New York Goshen has advanced a shade. We quote as follows: New York Goshen 17c ⅌ lb; Ohio Goshen 15½@16c; Dairy 13½@14c; Ohio Factory, round lots, 14c; jobbing lots 14½@15c.

CIDER—The market is dull, with sales in a small way at $5 00@7 00 ⅌ bbl as to quality.

CRANBERRIES—Sackett's and Carey's $14@15 ⅌ bbl; cultivated and common can be had at $9@13 ⅌ bbl.

CARBON OIL—Standard brands, by the car load 13c, with the usual advance from stores.

CONCENTRATED LYE—Sales at $8 00 ⅌ case.

COUNTRY MEATS—Hams 8c; clear sides 6¼c; shoulders 5½c. Lard 7@7½c per lb.

CEMENT—Calcined plaster $4 25@4 50 per bbl; Beeson's hydraulic cement $2 00@2 25; Louisville $2 50@2 75; Rosedale $4 00@4 25.

DRIED FRUITS—Sales peaches, halves, 7½@9½c; apples, strictly choice, 5½@7c; fair, 4@4½c.

DRESSED HOGS—Sales at 5@5½c ⅌ lb.

EGGS—Scarce and prices higher, good fresh selling at 38@40c ⅌ dozen; pickled 26@30c.

FLOUR—Receipts 1,376 barrels. No change in prices. Stocks light with sales western brands from $7 75 up to $9 25; mills from $9 to $10 20. Oat meal $8. Corn meal scarce at $3 25.

GROCERIES—We have no change to note in this line, and quote as follows:

Sugars—Knight's yellow 8½c; Knight's extra C 10½c; H & E, yellow, 10c; H & E C, 11½c; H & E, extra C, 11½c; Phœnix, yellow C, 11c; Calvert's extra C 12c; Calvert's extra B 12½c; Calvert's A 12½c; crushed 13½c; powdered 13½c; granulated 14c; cut loaf 14c; Demarara 11½; New Orleans 10@11c.

Coffees—Fair 20@20½c; good 21½@22½; prime 23@23½c; strictly prime 24@25c; fancy 26@26½; roasted, loose 26½c; in packages, 27c.

Syrups—Common 28@45c; Crystal 55c; H & E XXX 60c; maple flavored 60@65c; Union 70c; Phœnix 70c; white drips $1 30.

Rice—Carolina 8½@9c; Rangoon 7½@7¾c.

New Orleans Molasses—Choice 80c; strictly prime 77c; prime 73c ⅌ gallon.

Pacific Syrups—73c.

GRAIN—The receipts at the Grain Elevator, computed by bushels, foot up as follows:

Wheat, bushels	2,482	Barley, bushels	1,827
Oats, bushels	715		

Received during the past twenty-four hours, in sacks, the following amounts:

Wheat, sacks	770	Corn, sacks	1,118
Barley, sacks	1,991	Rye, sacks	214
Oats, sacks	2,700		

There is absolutely no change in the situation of the grain market. The market, under light receipts, is very firm. We quote as follows: Prime red winter wheat at $1 76@1 80 ⅌ bushel. Oats, spot, 48@50c. Corn—On track, 56@58c; free in elevator 59@60c. Rye 85@90c in car lots. Barley 90c@$1 00.

HAY—The market rules slow. We quote baled, on track at $25@28 ⅌ ton. The demand is light.

HONEY—Sales in a jobbing way at 35@40c ⅌ lb.

HOMINY—We are reported sales at $4 25@4 75 ⅌ bbl. Market inactive.

HOPS—Sales of 1872's at 55@60c ⅌ lb; 1870s not quotable.

LIME—Cleveland white $2 ⅌ bbl; eastern $1 75.

LARD OIL—No 1 extra 70@73c ⅌ gallon; No 2 60c.

MILL FEED—Sales bran at $1 15@1 20 ⅌ cwt.; middlings $1 35@1 45, as to quality; corn meal $1 30@1 35.

MINCE MEAT—Choice brands 12c ⅌ lb.

ONIONS—We are reported sales of yellow $4 00@5 00; reds $3@3 50. Market active and stocks light.

POTATOES—Sales in bulk at 90c; sacks $5@98c.

POULTRY—Dressed turkeys 16@18c; dressed chickens 12@14c; dressed geese 5@65c; dressed ducks 12@14c.

RAGS—Held at 3½@3¾c ⅌ lb.

SALT—Sales extra No 1 at $1 65 per bbl; No 2 $1 55.

SAPOLIO—Sales at $6 00 ⅌ case of 6 doz.

SEEDS—Clover $5 00@5 25; flaxseed $1 95@1 95; timothy seed $3 10@3 25.

TALLOW—Sales at 8@8½c ⅌ lb.

WHISKY—Highwines 92@93c ⅌ gal.

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL,
TUESDAY, January 28, 1873.

CRUDE.

REMARKS.—The market appeared steady but not very active. The rates are about the same as previously reported. At most of the leading points in the oil regions a more healthy condition of affairs exists. Long may it continue. Parker's is held at $2 20@2 25 per barrel, equal to about 6c here.

REFINED.

We have no change to note as relates to prices or demands. Standard brands sold at 15c free in cars at works. The Eastern markets are again reported unsettled.

OIL BARRELS.

Market firm. Stocks to operate with very light. City, $1 95; country, $1 90.

[By Western Union Line.]

TITUSVILLE, January 27.—The *Courier* says: There was considerable activity in the market, and the feeling firmer at all points. On the upper road there was a good demand, the market closing firm at quotations. Sales:

500 bbls upper road, T. P.	$2 35
500 bbls upper road, T. P.	2 32½
1,500 bbls upper road, B. T.	2 40
3,000 bbls upper road, at a put of 10c, 1st 3 months	2 30
2,600 bbls upper road, do do	2 40
1,500 bbls upper road, do do	2 32½
200 bbls Oil City, spot	2 40
500 bbls Tidioute, spot	2 20
600 bbls Parkers, spot	2 10
500 bbls Parkers, spot	2 05

NEW YORK, January 27, closing 25th.—Market unchanged and trade slow. Crude in bulk 9½@9¾c asked. Refined held at 21½c for short delivery, with a few bids at 21½c. Cases quiet at 27½c. Philadelphia delivery unsettled, with sales reported 10,000 bbls, February delivery, at 21c.

OIL CITY, January 27.—Market quiet and dull at $2 35; lower road $2 20; upper road $2 15.

TITUSVILLE, January 27.—Market firm; spot held at $2 36@2 35, with sales at the former.

PETROLEUM CENTER, January 27.—Market firm at $2 25@2 30.

PHILADELPHIA, January 27.—Market quiet; S. W. 21c; crude 8¾c.

[By Pacific and Atlantic Telegraph Line.]

NEW YORK, January 27.—Crude 9c; refined 23¾c; very quiet.

PHILADELPHIA, January 27.—Refined 21c; crude, in bulk, 8¾c; in bbls 14c. Market dull.

OIL CITY, January 25.—Market dull at $2 40@2 45.

FOXBURG, January 27.—Market not opened yet; we quote at $2 10.

TIDIOUTE, January 27.—Market quiet but firm at $2 20.

PETROLEUM CENTER, January 27.—Market quiet at $2 30.

TITUSVILLE, January 27.—Market very quiet; nothing doing; prices nominally $2 30@2 35.

Crude Oil Received by A. V. R. R.

Shippers.	Consignees.	Bbls.
Macomber, T & Co	Vesta Oil Works	468
O J Greer	Vesta Oil Works	867
H McKelvy	Vesta Oil Works	612
N W Stevenson	Hutchinson Oil Works	842
N W Stevenson	Fairview Oil Works	686
O J Greer	Fairview Oil Works	80
N W Stevenson	Radiant Oil Works	86
N W Stevenson	Peerless Oil Works	386
Owner	Brilliant Oil Works	463
B S Duncan	American Oil Works	313
Owner	Macomber, T & Co	382
Hutchinson & B	Newcomer & Co	155

Crude Oil Received by Rail and River.

	Bbls.		Bbls.
Vesta Oil Works	1,947	Hutchinson Oil W'ks	842
Fairview Oil Works	766	Radiant Oil Works	86
Peerless Oil Works	386	Brilliant Oil Works	463
American Oil Works	313	Macomber, T & Co	382
Newcomer & Co	155		
Total			6,100

IRON MARKETS.

BOSTON.

January 25.—The Boston iron market shows increasing firmness, though sales are actually made at about last week's prices. There is a fair demand for the season. Stocks are not large, and assortments are badly broken. Some orders have been placed by Boston dealers for lots to piece out their assortments. Advices from England indicate firmness in that market. It seems to be true, however, that the English market is in such a condition as to preclude a still further legitimate advance. Makers find themselves at the opening of the year with few orders on their books, and but for the difficulty upon the question of wages, prices would be likely to decline. In Monmouthshire and South Wales 60,000 men are reported as on a strike, and in other parts of the Kingdom strikes are imminent in connection with the blast furnaces. Should these troubles be settled satisfactorily, there seems to be no reason for any further advance in either pig or refined bar. At present, best English refined bar can be bought at from £12 10s to £13. Pig iron is firmer here, with some sales of both Scotch and American from store. Foundrymen are making considerable inquiry, but are not buying largely yet.

We quote yard lots of American at $55@58 per ton, including No. 2 extra at $55, and No. 1 at $58. Scotch is held firmly. We quote Eglinton at $52, Coltness at $58@59, Gartsherrie at $58@59.

American and English bar are selling fairly at $105 @117 50 per ton for the ordinary sizes, and $125@150 for extra sizes, according to size. Cast steel is selling at 16c for English gold, and 16a18c for American currency.—*Com. Bulletin.*

CINCINNATI.

January 27.—Messrs. Addy, Hull & Co. write as follows: Market a shade firmer on all grades, with an improving demand and larger inquiry. The foundries and mills are generally resuming work for the new year and holders are firmer in their views. Prices unchanged.

The Coffee Trade of the United States.

The coffee trade of the United States during 1872 furnishes the following statistics: Imports, 2,109,082 bags, or 277,636,268 pounds, against imports in 1871 of 322,700,749 pounds. Of the imports of 1872 there were 161,616,822 pounds brought to New York. The consumption of coffee in 1872 amounted to 271,718,738 pounds, against a consumption of 316,609,765 pounds in 1871, making a falling off of 14 per cent. in 1872. The decline in the imports and consumption in 1872 is attributed to the failure of the crop in Brazil and in Java. The value at the ports of shipment of the coffee imported into New York in 1872 amounted to $25,284,179 in gold. The transfers of coffee from the ports of delivery to the interior of the country in 1872 were as follows: New York, 154,918,014 pounds; Baltimore, 64,211,760; New Orleans, 23,374,670; Philadelphia, 5,692,270; Boston, 4,579,354 pounds, and from other ports 5,941,620 pounds. In 1851 the consumption of coffee in the United States amounted to 184,225,100 pounds, and in 1871-72 it has grown to about three hundred million pounds.

ALLEGHENY LIVE STOCK MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL,
MONDAY, January 27, 1873.

Cattle.

The receipts of cattle by the different railroads centering at the Union yards were twenty-seven car loads. Of these, seventeen came from Chicago, and the balance from Ohio. In addition to those by rail, there were two loads from East Liberty by Daniel Mike, two for Orr & Williams, two for Sadler, Havens & Co., two for Jacob Needy, one for B. Cunningham and one for M. Taylor, of Licking county, Ohio. There were also a drove or two from Washington county and one from Greene county, making a total of about six hundred head as the total of offerings. The run of cattle by rail was the lightest for some weeks, as was also that from the surrounding country; but this was fully made up by the receipts from East Liberty—ten car loads—the heaviest run from that place for at least one year. The quality of the cattle on sale ran mostly from medium to prime. There were but few cattle on sale which could be called extra, and at the same time there was not many common and scalawag cattle. The market opened up about seven o'clock amid a snow storm, and for a little while continued slow, as cattle were held by most of the drovers a shade higher than last week. The butchers were loth to pay any advance and held off for a time; after looking over the different yards and seeing that the supply of cattle was not near as heavy as usual, at once came to the conclusion to purchase. Trade at once became active and continued so until the close. The most advance was on common stock. For some time past the inferior grades of cattle have not been selling so well as good stock, owing to an over supply of them being thrust on the market. To-day, with but a light run, prices advanced at least ½c, while on good cattle it could not be said to be more than from 10 to 15c. Trade closed up firm at about eleven o'clock, with everything sold. Mr. J. Holmes purchased some 40 head of cattle for shipment to New York, and with some buyers from the country, cleaned up stock well. At the time we left the yards there was nothing unsold. On the whole, trade was better than for some time, and the smiling faces and good humor of the drovers was sufficient to tell they were satisfied with the market. Below will be found the arrivals and also the sales, giving the range of prices, highest and lowest:

Arrivals.

CATTLE.

	Cars.
Shamberg & Moonshine, Chicago	2
Greenwald & Kahn, Chicago	2
Theo. Cassner, Chicago	1
E. Katz, Chicago	1
M. Varner, Chicago	2
Marks & Bro, Chicago	4
L. Keifer, Chicago	2
S. Krause, Chicago	1
P. Hartman, Chicago	1
J. Johnson, Upper Sandusky	1
C. F. Laiblin, Canton	1
A. Gachatte, Canton	1
S. F. Phillips, Greenville	1
Wm. Thompson, Bellair	1
B. Griffiths, Bellair	1
S. Lutz, Bellair	1
A. Conrad, Bellair	1
Hazlewood & B, Bridgeport	1
J. Moreland, Steubenville	1

HOGS.

	Cars
J. Hector, East Liberty	1
J. Rothchilds, East Liberty	1
Orr & Williams, East Liberty	2
J. Lerchenreuther, East Liberty	1
P. M. Snyder, Orrville	1

Cattle Sales.

Holmes & Hunter sold 21 head common to fair Ohio cattle at figures ranging from $4 to $5 37½.

E Katz retailed one car of Chicago cattle at prices from $5 75 to $7 50 ⅌ 100 lbs.

C. F. Laiblin sold 12 head of Ohio cattle figures from $5 25 to $6 ⅌ 100 lbs.

Wm. Moonshine retailed one car of Chicago cattle at prices varying from $5 45 to $6 50 ⅌ 100 lbs.

L. Keefer sold 25 head of Chicago cattle at figures running from $5 50 to $7 25 ⅌ 100 lbs.

S. Lowenthal sold 12 head of Ohio cattle at $4 50 ⅌ 100 lbs.

M. Varner sold 36 head of Chicago cattle at prices ranging from $5 to $6 75 ⅌ 100 lbs.

P. Hartman sold 26 head of Chicago cattle at prices from $5 50 to $6 25 ⅌ 100 lbs.

James Hanlon sold 11 head of Washington county cattle at figures from $3 50 to $5 50 ⅌ 100 lbs.

Marks & Bro. sold 54 head of Chicago cattle at prices ranging from $6 to $7 ⅌ 100 lbs.

Hazlewood & Blackstock sold 70 head of Ohio and West Virginia cattle at figures running from $4 00 to $6 50 ⅌ 100 lbs.

J. Needy retailed 2 cars of Ohio cattle at prices ranging from $4 50 to $6 25 ⅌ 100 lbs.

J. Shamberg retailed 1 car of Chicago cattle at figures from $4 50 to $5 75 ⅌ 100 lbs.

S. Lowenstine sold 14 head of Washington county cattle at prices from $4 00 to $5 25 ⅌ 100 lbs; also, 1 car of Chicago cattle from $5 50 to $7 00 ⅌ 100 lbs.

L. Shamberg sold 32 head of Ohio cattle at figures ranging from $4 25 to $6 00 ⅌ 100 lbs.

S. Trauerman sold 24 head of Chicago cattle at prices ranging from $5 50 to $6 25 ⅌ 100 lbs.

Holmes, Lafferty & Co. sold 15 head of Greene county cattle at figures from $3 00 to $5 87 ⅌ 100 lbs.

Orr, Williams & Co. retailed 2 cars of Ohio cattle at prices running from $4 37 to $5 75 ⅌ 100 lbs.

T. H. Kestner sold 19 head of Chicago cattle at figures ranging from $5 50 to $6 75 ⅌ 100 lbs.

Krauss & Smith sold 37 head of Chicago and Ohio cattle at prices from $5 00 to $6 75 ⅌ 100 lbs.

Sadler, Havens & Co. sold 125 head of Ohio cattle at prices varying from $3 25 to $6 00 ⅌ 100 lbs.

Sheep.

The number of sheep and lambs on sale to-day was rather large for the season of the year, numbering between 600 and 800 head. The quality was all grades from common to prime. Trade opened slow and continued so until the close. Dealers report the trade fair, but say prices are not so good as they ought to be, as they thought their stock would go for as good prices wholesale at East Liberty as by retail here. Some of them withdrew their stock and droves over. Below will be found the sales as reported by dealers, which will give the reader a fair idea of the state of the trade:

SALES.

M. Holmes, 90 sheep, Beaver county, 5½c per lb.

E. Walters, 80 sheep, Butler county, 4½c to 6c per lb.

Keefer & Fahrien, 152 sheep, Allegheny county, 5 to 6c per lb.

John Galagher, 16 sheep, Beaver county, 6½c per lb.

James Shaw, 40 sheep, Lawrence county, 6c per lb.

J. A. McMartin, 161 sheep, Butler county, $3 50 per head to 6½c per lb.

J. Hayward, 65 sheep, Beaver county, $2 50 to $3 50 per head.

R. S. McCullough, 43 sheep, Washington county, $3 00 to $5 60 per head.

John Neely, 42 sheep, Beaver county, $2 00 to $4 00 per head.

Wm. Neely wholesaled 89 sheep, from Lawrence county, at 5½c per lb.

WOOL MARKETS.

BOSTON.

January 25.—The wool market has been less active during the past week, though prices remain about the same as last reported. Manufacturers seem to have supplied their wants temporarily, and have only bought this week when slight concessions were made. The result has been that the aggregate sales are lighter than last week, as but few holders could be found willing to meet the views of manufacturers. Fine fleece wools remain steady, and though very few sales are made above 68c, many of our largest houses are holding their stocks at 70c.

Pulled wools have been in better demand, and there have been considerable sales from recent arrivals at about last week's prices.

Some lots of Cape wool have been sold, but the market lacks firmness, and very few sales, except of small lots, are made above 38 cents, cash, though some very choice has sold at a higher figure on time.

An improved demand is looked for next week, and as stocks of fine fleeces are light, there is no occasion to look for any decline in prices.

Receipts of wool for the week ending January 23 foot up 3,823 bales domestic and 997 bales foreign.

Sales for the week foot up 840,000 lbs domestic and 310,000 lbs foreign. Included in the former are the following sales of fleece: 10,000 lbs common at 66c; 29,000 lbs fine at 69c; 1,000 lbs black at 40c; 38,000 lbs Ohio common at 67c; 10,000 lbs ditto choice at 67½@71c; 15,000 lbs do. X at 67c; 5,000 lbs Michigan at 67c; 10,000 lbs do. and Ohio at 66@67c; 10,000 lbs do. at 65c; 30,000 lbs Wisconsin X at 63c; 3,000 lbs Iowa at 62½c; 1,000 lbs Canada on private terms; 6,000 lbs N. H. at 65c; 2,000 lbs do. at 55c. The sales of unwashed have been 10,000 lbs. at 45c.

In pulled wool the sales have been 9,400 lbs super at 60@65c; 7,000 lbs do at 63@c; 3,000 lbs do at 67½a71c; 7,000 lbs Eastern do at 70c; 78,000 lbs Western do at 54c; 7,000 lbs low do at 44c; 16,000 lbs do. and X at 61a65c; 5,000 lbs coarse at 62½c; 12,000 lbs extra at 60c; 1,000 lbs do at 69a79c; 3,000 lbs do and low at 57c.

The sales of scoured wool have been 16,000 lbs at 80a87c; 3,000 lbs do at 90c; 5,000 lbs low at 55c; 1,500 lbs fine at $1 15; and of tub-washed, 6,000 lbs at 77½c.

There have been the following sales of combing: 20,000 lbs pulled at 67c; 2,000 lbs fleece at 72½c; 1,200 lbs do at 75c.

In California wool the sales have been 10,000 lbs spring at 30a40c; 3,000 lbs do at 42½c; 27,000 lbs fall at 23@33½c; 9,000 lbs do at 33½c; 54,000 lbs do at 35c; 7,000 lbs do at 35½c; 20,000 lbs burry do at 20a23c; 8,000 lbs burry at 26c.

Sales of foreign include 132,000 lbs Cape on private terms; 9,500 lbs do at 41c; 5,000 lbs do at 36c; 60,000 lbs South America carpet on private terms; 30,000 lbs Meztiza pulled on private terms; 5,000 lbs do do at 58c; 7,000 lbs Montevideo at 45c; 30,000 lbs Port Philip and New Zealand at 58a60c.—*Commercial Bulletin.*

St. Louis Market.

ST. LOUIS, January 27.—Cotton firm at 19½c. Flour firm; superfine $5 25a6; extra $6 25a6 50. Wheat very firm and higher; No 2 spring $1 45. Corn opened firm but closed dull and lower; No. 2 mixed 32a33c. Oats dull but unchanged; No. 2, 31c. Barley quiet; fall No. 2, 70c. Rye firm; No. 2, 75c. Whisky easier at 89½a90c. Mess pork nominal; no sales. Dry salt meats firm; shoulders 4c; clear rib sides 6½c; clear sides 6⅝c. Bacon steady; shoulders 5¾a5⅞c; clear sides 7½c. Lard quiet at 7½c. Hogs firm at $3 90a4 10. Cattle unchanged.

Louisville Market.

LOUISVILLE, January 27.—Cotton firm; low middling 18¼c. Flour active; extra family $7 50; No 1 $8 25. Wheat in fair demand at $1 80. Corn firm at 42c. Oats 39c. Rye 80c. Provisions firm and fairly active. Mess pork $13. Bacon—Shoulders 5½c; clear rib sides 7¼a7½c; clear sides 7⅝a8c. Sugar cured hams 12½a13c. Bulk meats—Shoulders 4¾c; clear rib sides 6¼c; clear sides 6⅝c. Lard 8a8¼@8¾c for strictly choice leaf. Whisky firm and demand good at 88a89c.

Baltimore Market.

BALTIMORE, January 27.—Flour quiet; western superfine $5 75a6 75. Wheat in good demand, but scarce; choice white $2 25@2 35; choice amber $2 25@2 35; western red $1 85a2 00. Corn in good demand; mixed western 61c. Oats in fair demand; western mixed 48a50c; white 46a47c. Rye unchanged. Provisions steady and unchanged. Western butter in fair demand; choice roll 24a25c. Whisky irregular and unsettled; 94c offered; 95a96c asked.

Nashville Market.

NASHVILLE, January 27.—Cotton—Demand fair and market firm; low middling 18c. Flour—Demand fair; good prices; extra family $7 25a7 50. Wheat—Demand good at full prices; $1 75a1 80. Oats—Demand good at 50c. Rye and barley—No sales. Provisions active. Bulk meats—Shoulders 5¼c; clear rib sides 7½c; clear sides 7¾c. Sugar cured hams 13½c. Lard—Kettle dried 8½c. Hogs scarce and firm at $4 00a4 35.

Toledo Market.

TOLEDO, January 27.—Flour quiet and unchanged in every respect. Wheat steady with a moderate demand; No 3 white Wabash $1 87; No 1 white Michigan $1 89; No 1 amber Illinois $1 87; No 1 red $1 80. Corn steady with a moderate demand; high mixed, spot, 38½c; seller February 39c; low mixed 38c. Oats a shade higher at 38½c. Clover seed active at $5 35. Dressed hogs $4 85a5 00; all weights $5 00.

Memphis Market.

MEMPHIS, January 27.—Cotton—Demand fair and market firm; low middling 18½a19c. Flour—Demand active and prices advanced to $6 00a7 75. Corn meal lower at $3 15. Oats dull, and prices drooping at 46a48c. Bran dull and unchanged in every respect. Bulk meats quiet and unchanged in every respect; 5a5¾a7a7⅛c.

Philadelphia Live Stock Market.

PHILADELPHIA, January 27.—Beeves in fair demand; sales 2,460 head extra Pennsylvania and Western steers at $7 75a8 00; fair to good $6 50a7 00; common $4 50a6 00. Sheep in fair demand; sales 10,000 head at $4 50a8 00. Hogs firmly held; sales 5,000 head at $6 50.

Milwaukee Market.

MILWAUKEE, January 27.—Flour quiet and unchanged in every respect. Wheat steady, with a moderate demand; No 1 Milwaukee $1 31; No 2 do $1 24½. Corn steady, with a moderate demand; No 2 mixed 29c. Rye steady with a moderate demand; No 1, 70c. Barley—Demand fair and market firm; fall No 2, 67c.

Philadelphia Market.

PHILADELPHIA, January 27.—Flour unchanged. Wheat less active; amber $2. Rye lower at 87c. Corn dull; new yellow 59c. Oats dull; white western 49a51c. Provisions firm; mess pork $13 75a14. Lard held at 8¼c. Petroleum—Crude 14½a14¾c; refined 21c. Whisky firmer at 95a96c.

New York Finance and Trade.

Gold Closed at 113⅛@113¼.

NEW YORK, January 27, 1873—P. M.

MONEY.

Money opened up easy at 6a7 per cent., loaned up to 7 per cent. coin, and even to 1-64 per day, and closing at 6a7 per cent.

EXCHANGE.

Sterling exchange heavy at 109⅛@109⅝.

GOLD.

Gold dull; ranging from 114 to 113⅛ and closing at 113⅛a113⅜. Loans 2a7 per cent. to 1-32 for carrying. Clearings $61,000,000. Treasury disbursements $101,800.

GOVERNMENTS.

Governments less active and firm.

U. S. coup 1881	118⅜	5-20s, 1867	116⅛
5-20s, 1862	115⅝	5-20s, 1868	116⅛
5-20s, 1864	115¾	New 5s	115⅛
5-20s, 1865	116⅛	10-40s	115⅛
5-20s, 1865, new	115⅞	Currency 6s	114⅝

STATE BONDS.

State bonds dull and unchanged.

Missouri 6s	93	Virginia, old	47½
Tennessee, 6s, old	80⅜	North Carolina, old	33⅜
Tennessee, new	80⅜	North Carolina, new	17
Virginia, new	50		

STOCK EXCHANGE.

The stock market is without any important feature. Atlantic and Pacific were the most active with wide fluctuations, viz: 34½, 37, 35⅝, 36½, 35⅞, 36¼, 35⅞ and 35⅝; Missouri Pacific declined from 59⅞ to 58⅝; Pacific Mail ranged from 73, 72½, 73, 72⅝ to 72⅝; Erie 64⅝, 65⅝, 64⅞; New York Central 105⅜, 105¼, 105⅝, 105⅜; Lake Shore 95, 95½, 95⅜; Ohio and Mississippi 48⅝, 49⅛, 48⅝, 49¼; Rock Island 113⅝, 113⅝, 113; Western Union 84⅞, 84⅝, 84¾; Chicago, Columbus and Indiana Central 38⅞@39⅜, the only stock that retained the advance at the close, its strength was on a report that arrangements were completed by which the heavy coal carrying trades was secured; Union Pacific 36, 36⅛, 36; Harlem 119⅛, 120⅛, 120; St. Joseph 49, 49⅛, 49; Hartford and Erie 8⅝, 8½, 8⅝. The market late in the day irregular, some stocks weak, others steady.

Canton	100	do preferred	78⅝
Western U. T. Co.	84	Wabash	73⅝
Quicksilver	43	do pref	85
Adams Express	93	Fort Wayne	92⅞
Wells, Fargo & Co.	84	Chicago & Alton	113
American Express	[illegible]	[illegible]	117
U. S. Express	77½	Lake Shore	95⅞
Pacific Mail	72⅝	Ohio & Mississippi	48⅜
New York Central	105⅜	Clev., Col. & Cin.	117
Erie	64⅞	Burlington & Quincy	[illegible]
do preferred	80	Illinois Central	119
Harlem	120	Union Pacific	36
do preferred	125	Central Pacific	103⅞
M. Central	106⅝	Union	85¾
Northwestern	82	Del. & Lackawanna	99½
do preferred	90	Hartford & Erie	8⅝
Rock Island	113⅝	Bankers' Bills	109⅝
St. Paul	53⅝		

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Chicago Market.

CHICAGO, ILL., January 27, 1873.

FLOUR—Scarce and firm; extra spring $6 50a7.

GRAIN—Wheat quiet and weak; No 2 spring $1 24a1 24½ cash; $1 24⅝ seller February; rejected 99c. Corn dull and prices are drooping; No 2 mixed 30½c; rejected 27½c. Oats steady, with a moderate demand; No 2, 25½c cash; rejected 22½c. Rye steady, with a moderate demand at 68a68½c. Barley steady and firm; No 2, 70a60c.

PROVISIONS—Very quiet. Mess pork steady at $12 50, seller March. Lard quiet and unchanged in every respect. Bulk meats and bacon are nominally unchanged. Green Meats—Quiet and unchanged in every respect; hams 6¾c for 20 lbs averages. Dressed hogs firm; heavy $4 60a4 65; light $4 80a4 85.

WHISKY—Dull at 88½c.

New York Market.

NEW YORK, January 27.—Cotton higher and more active; middling uplands 21c; sales of futures 20,050 bales, as follows: January 20 1-16a20½c; February 20a20⅞c; March 20¾a20⅝c; April 20⅞a21c; May 21⅜a21 5-16c; June 21 6-16a21⅛c; July 22c. Flour dull; receipts 7,000 bbls; superfine western and State $6 25a7 00; white wheat extra $7 50a10 75; extra Ohio $7 45a10 65; St. Louis $8 00a13 50. Rye flour quiet at $4 75a6 30. Whisky dull and lower at 95½c. Wheat dull and heavy; winter scarce; receipts 12,000 bushels; No 2 Iowa spring $1 65; red western $2 00; No 2 Northwest $1 65. Rye, barley and malt unchanged. Corn quiet; receipts 21,000 bushels; old western mixed, afloat, 66½a67c; store 64½c. Oats firmer; receipts 19,000 bush; new western 52a54c; old western mixed, store, 52½a53½c. Hay and hops unchanged. Coffee firm; Rio 17a19½c. Molasses firm; New Orleans 75a78c. Petroleum—Crude 9a9½c; refined 21½a21½c. Stock of grain in warehouse: Wheat, 969,000 bushels; corn, 4,040,000 bush; oats, 1,152,000 bush; rye, 41,000 bush; barley, 806,000 bushels; malt, 162,000 bushels; peas, 5,000 bushels. Provisions—Mess pork firmer at $14 50. Beef unchanged. Cut meats firm; shoulders 5¼c. Middles firm; short clear 8¼c; long clear 7½c. Lard steadier; No 1 to prime steam 8 5-16a8½c; kettle 8⅜c. Butter steady; western 15a20c. Cheese firm at 13a16c.

New York Live Stock Market.

NEW YORK, January 27.—Cattle—Total receipts of beeves for the week 7,400 head, or 1,000 head less than last week; for to-day 125 cars at Communipaw, 105 cars at One Hundredth street, and 34 cars at Weehawken, making 4,450 head against 5,568 head last Monday; quality generally inferior and thin cattle and lower; fat stock scarce and selling readily at 12a12½c; a few extras at 13½a14c; medium 11½c; poor cows and oxen 8½c; most Texans 9½a10½c; 21 cars Texans to-day; 5 cars, 5 cwt, sold at 10c, 55 lbs per cwt; 3 cars, 6¼ cwt, 10½c, 56 lbs per cwt; 6 cars rough, 6¼ cwt, 9¼c; 4 cars Ohio, 7¾ cwt, 12a13c; 4 cars Illinois, 1,160 lbs, 11¼c, 57 lbs per cwt; 5 cars, 6½ cwt, 11a11½c; 5 cars Ohio, 6¾ cwt, 12c; 4 cars Illinois, 7¾ cwt, 12a14c; stock all sold and last sales the best.

Sheep—Receipts 26,900 head, against 24,690 head last week; market crowded to-day with 10,500 head sheep, and trade dull at lower rates, or 4½c for 2 cars rough Kentucky; 5¼c for 3 cars 77 lbs thin Ohio; 5½c for a car 87 lbs Illinois; 7c for a car 108 lbs Canada; 7½c for 2 cars 115 lbs; 8¼c for a car 129 lbs; much stock unsold.

Hogs—Receipts 53,000 head, against 32,000 head the previous week; still we have a very strong market at higher prices, or 5a5½c for live; 5⅝a6c for heavy city dressed; 6¾c for 200 lbs; 7¼c for pigs; western dressed selling at 5¾a6¼c; there were 6,700 head western dressed for the week.

New Orleans Market.

NEW ORLEANS, January 27.—Flour—Stock in small demand; good extra $6 25; double $7 50; treble $8 25a9 25; family $9 80a10 75. Corn quiet at 65c. Oats dull at 50c. Bran firmer at $1 25. Rye scarce and firmer; choice 45a46c. Pork—Demand fair; new $14 25; old $13 25. Dry salt meats quiet at 5¼a7½a8½c. Bacon—Shoulders scarce at 5¾c; clear 11c; clear dull at 8¾a9c. Hams—Sugar cured dull at 14a15c. Lard quiet; tierce 8a8½a8¾c; keg 9¼c. Sugar—Supply light and demand fair; inferior 5a6½c; common 6¾a7¼; fair to fully fair 7½a9c; prime 9¼a9½c. Molasses in light supply and demand good; common 50c; Centrifugal 32a50c; fair to choice 60a70c. Whisky scarce; Louisiana 92c. Coffee firm at 17a20c.

Cincinnati Market.

CINCINNATI, January 27.—Cotton firm at 20c. Flour quiet at $8 25a8 50. Wheat quiet and weak at $1 70a1 75. Corn—Full prices asked, but no demand, at 36a40c. Rye, oats and barley quiet and unchanged in every respect. Groceries firm and unchanged. Linseed oil—Demand fair and prices advanced to 90a91c. Mess pork nominal at $12 75a13 00. Lard firm; steam 7¾a7⅞c; kettle 8c. Bulk meats firm; shoulders 5¼c; clear rib sides 6⅜c; clear sides 6½c. Bacon steady; shoulders 5½a5¾c; clear sides 7¾a8c. Green meats firm; shoulders 4a4¼c. Hams 8¼a9¼c for 17 to 14 lbs average. Hogs active at $4 25a4 57½; principal sales at $4 40a4 50; receipts 4,400 head. Whisky firm at 88c.

New York Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK, January 27.—A heavy snow storm rendered business very quiet with jobbers, but agents representing prints, dress goods and woolens were well employed. Cotton goods very strong at unchanged quotations. Jobbers have partially followed the agents' advance of 2½c ⅌ yard on bleached sheetings. Pacific Mills are showing splendid lines of new dress fabrics, percales, cretonnes and lawns. Prints in fair jobbing demand for filling orders. Foreign goods very dull.

Cleveland Market.

CLEVELAND, January 27.—Flour steady, with a moderate demand. Wheat quiet and less firm; No 1 red winter held at $1 76; sales of 1,000 bushels at No 2 do at $1 70. Corn quiet; high mixed 46c; low do 45c. Oats quiet and unchanged in every respect; No 2, 35c. Petroleum quiet and unchanged in every respect.

Indianapolis Market.

INDIANAPOLIS, January 27.—Flour steady, with a moderate demand at $5 75a9 50. Wheat—Demand fair and market firm at $1 60a1 80. Lard oil 78a75c. Provisions—Bulk meats—Shoulders 4¼c; clear sides 6¾c. Lard strong at 8c. Sugar cured hams firm at 12a12½c.

Detroit Market.

DETROIT, January 27.—Wheat dull and prices a shade lower; extra white $2 05. Corn steady, with a moderate demand at 41a42c. Oats—Demand good at 36a36½c. Clover seed $5 15. Hogs $4 85.

Oswego Market.

OSWEGO, N. Y., January 27.—Wheat firm; No 2 Milwaukee $1 75. Corn steady at 61c. Barley quiet; bay quinte held at $1 06.

PROPOSALS.

NOTICE.

OFFICE OF CONTROLLER OF ALLEGHENY CO.,
Pittsburgh, Pa., January 21, 1873.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this office until the

FIRST DAY OF FEBRUARY, 1873,

INCLUSIVE, FOR

BUILDING A WOODEN BRIDGE

Over Long Run, in the township of South Versailles. Plans and specifications can be seen on application and had at the office of the County Commissioners.

HENRY WARNER, Controller.

TO RAILROAD CONTRACTORS.

A large and desirable contract is about to be let. First-class parties, with large capital, may learn particulars as below; no others need apply. Address

CHARLES H. ROBBINS,
P. O. BOX 3370, NEW YORK CITY.

PETROLEUM.

ELKINS, BLY & CO.,

Riverside Oil Refinery,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Carbon and Head Light Oils,

AND DEALERS IN

LUBRICATING OILS,

Duquesne Way and Ninth St., Pittsburgh.

Orders from the Wholesale Trade solicited.

E. S. WARING, Pittsburgh. HENRY M. KING, Philadelphia.

WARING & KING,

Commission Merchants and Brokers in Petroleum and its Products.

Office No. 4 DUQUESNE WAY, Pittsburgh, Pa.

GLASS MANUFACTURERS.

Pittsburgh Flint Glass Works.

ESTABLISHED 1808.

BAKEWELL, PEARS & CO.,

Factory BINGHAM STREET, Birmingham. Warehouse 31 and 32 WOOD ST., Pittsburgh.

J. P. PEARS, B. BAKEWELL, JR.
E. B. CAMPBELL, J. W. PAUL.

FELL'S PATENT SALVE,

Manufactured by JACOB FELL, of Uniontown, Pa., for the cure of Burns, Scalds, Cuts and Old Sores. It is of a very healing nature, containing no ingredients of an injurious character, and having qualities possessed by no other salve ever offered to the public. It has been successfully used all over Europe for the last thirty years, never failing to produce a cure, though but recently patented in this country. For sale at McCLARRAN & McKENNAN'S, 85 Market street, and corner Fifth avenue and Smithfield street.

JOHN FINCH

Begs to offer his services for TUNNELING, SINKING and BORING. He has had many years experience in Yorkshire, Lancashire, Staffordshire and Wales, and will undertake to go through ground on reasonable terms.

Address JOHN FINCH,
Larimer's Station, Westmoreland county, Pa.

OCEAN STEAMERS.

Date of Departure from New York.

1873.

Algeria	January 29	Liverpool.
Great Western	January 29	Bristol.
Minnesota	January 29	Liverpool.
Frisia	January 29	Hamburg.

RIVER TELEGRAMS.

Greensboro, Pa.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

GREENSBORO, PA., January 27, 1873.

River stationary, with five feet water in the channel. Weather cloudy; thermometer 30 at 5 P. M. G.

Brownsville, Pa.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

BROWNSVILLE, PA., January 27, 1873.

River stationary, with six and a half feet water in the channel. Weather cloudy; thermometer 27 at 6 P. M. C.

Wheeling, W. Va.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WHEELING, W. VA., January 27, 1873.

The ferryboat that was sunk near the upper end of the city by the break-up has again been unfortunate. After being raised and thoroughly repaired it was carried away by the ice last night and lodged on the head of the island, where it lays exposed to the full force of the running ice. From the way it is careened it is judged to be again sunk. River eight feet nine inches and falling; ice forming fast. The E. H. Durfee, from New Orleans, arrived at 4 P. M. Considerable snow fell at intervals to-day. The Parkersburg and local packets have again suspended their trips. Weather cloudy and cold this evening. M.

Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, O., January 27.—River twenty-three feet and falling. Arrived—Hercules with a tow of coal from Pittsburgh. Departed—Sam. Parker and Hercules empty for Pittsburgh; Lioness and Bengal Tiger are preparing to leave; Coal Hill with barges laid up on account of ice at Blennerhassat.

Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, KY., January 27.—River falling, with nine feet seven inches in the canal, and seven feet six inches in the chute. Clear, cool and sunshine nearly all day. The mercury ranged from 18 to 28. Considerable ice floating, but small cakes. Southern freights abundant. Arrived—Iron Mountain and barges, Charley Brown and barges, Oil Valley and barges, Niagara and barges, Pittsburgh. Departed—Iron Mountain, over the Falls, New Orleans; Oil Valley and Niagara, Pittsburgh. Five boats in tow of the Smoky City and belonging to W. S. Packer were sunk in thirty feet of water at the foot of Sixth street Sunday night, and contained 6,000 bushels, and is a total loss. Capt. Schultze is about to sue the Ohio River Bridge Company for damages for delaying the steamer City of Cairo twelve hours in the canal last night by keeping the drawbridge closed, so boats could not pass.

Evansville.

EVANSVILLE, IND., January 27.—Clear and cold. Mercury 9 to 27. The river has fallen two feet and full of heavy ice, impeding navigation. Port List: Down—Morning Star and Arlington. Up—Fayette; H. S. Turner is momentarily expected. Business light.

Cairo.

CAIRO, ILL., January 27.—Arrived—Jas. D. Parker, Memphis; Frank P. Gracy and Nashville, Ohio river; Bismarck, Louisville. Departed—Ada Hellman, Evansville; Parker, Cincinnati. The river has risen twelve inches. Mercury 24.

Memphis.

MEMPHIS, TENN., January 27.—Cloudy, and freezing. River about stationary. Arrived—Little Alps, New Orleans. Departed—Fanny Lewis, Joe Kinney, Vicksburg; Continental, City of Quincy, St. Louis; John Kilgour, Robt. Mitchell, New Orleans; Thompson Dean, St. Louis; George Wolfe, Red river; Clarksville, Arkansas river.

New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, LA., January 27.—Arrived—City of Alton, St. Louis; Indiana, Cairo. Departed—Glencoe, St. Louis. Clear and pleasant.

For Latest River Dispatches see Fourth Page.

RIVER NEWS.

THE marks last evening indicated about six feet and falling slowly. The weather moderated during the day but was cool in the evening. The only arrival and departure was the Elizabeth packet.

THE steamer Hercules arrived at Cincinnati yesterday with her tow all right.

THE hole in the Wild Duck is found to be two feet wide and fifteen feet long.

CAPT. JOHN M. HARE, of the Comet, has bought the hull of the Belle of St. Louis.

IF the weather moderates trade will be resumed on the slackwater in a day or two.

THE Carrie Brooks will resume her trips to Wheeling as soon as circumstances will permit.

MR. I. STEVENS, a passenger on the Mary Houston, while lying at New Orleans, was robbed of $2,300.

A LARGE quantity of cotton is at Memphis awaiting shipment to New Orleans. Present rates from Memphis are $1 50 per bale.

THE cause of the sinking of the W. S. Hays was by running on a log, and before being able to extricate herself the river fell, breaking her in two.

THE John B. Maude has entered the New Orleans, Memphis and the Bend trade. Ten thousand and fifty-one bales of cotton arrived in New Orleans last Monday.

THE six men caught in the gorge at Evansville succeeded, after all, in escaping with their lives. Hereafter they will do their ferrying in the summer season.

THE Sabine, coming down Ouachita river, struck some hidden obstruction at One's Landing, and broke several timbers. She reshipped her cotton on the Mayflower.

THE Champion Fire Extinguisher, manufactured at Louisville, Ky., was approved by the United States Board of Supervising Inspectors of steamers, for use on all steam vessels.

A CORRESPONDENT, writing from Fat Women's Bend, denies the report that the steamer Western was damaged there by the storm on the 7th instant. The boat is all right, and not damaged a particle.

BUFINGER & PEGRAM are making heavy shipments of their railroad supplies up Red river. The Mary Alice took down a loaded barge for them, and the Belle of Shreveport takes one hundred and fifty tons.

THE steamer Esperanza, Captain John B. Conway, takes her departure this day for Cincinnati, Cairo and St. Louis. This boat is A No. 1 in every respect. The first clerk is Mr George Splaine, who will see that passengers are well cared for.

THE agent of the steamer Anna called on us yesterday and says that the clerk of the Anna instructed him to pay her advertising bill as soon as his freight bills were collected. This puts the matter in a better shape. We are now satisfied that the officers of the Anna are disposed to do the fair thing.

AT Lawrenceburg Beckman & Henstis are loading the hull of the dismantled steamer Groesbeck with hay for the New Orleans market. They have a contract for the use of the hull and towing it to New Orleans and its use there long enough to dispose of their stock. Hay is worth $40 at New Orleans.

AN obstruction lies at the foot of Monroe street, Memphis, which is causing a great deal of trouble and delay to steamers landing at that port. The City of Alton was struck there a couple of hours on Monday night, and the Dexter parted a line in trying to pull her off. The Glencoe hung on the same wreck Tuesday, and lost two hours in getting off, and the Indiana ran foul of it.

THE New Orleans *Times* of Thursday says: "The report in circulation during the past week to the effect that parties had purchased the steamer Governor Allen, for another trade, turned out to be a fabrication, as Capt. John G. Benson, the owner and commander of the Allen, informed us that he intends continuing in the Vicksburg trade during the entire season, all reports to the contrary notwithstanding."

SATURDAY'S Cincinnati *Gazette* says: In the United States District Court yesterday, the case of Henry J. Osborn et al. against the steamer Nashville, involving a claim for salvage in the recovery of the cargo of that boat, was decided in favor of the libelants. Instead of allowing a percentage, Judge Swing granted a gross sum of $125, this to be divided among the leaders of gangs, according to the value of the property saved by them, and by them to be distributed in pro rata shares to their men.

JAMES HOWARD & Co. completed the contract to build a ferryboat for the Cairo Ferry Company of the following dimensions: 150 feet long, 35 feet beam, 4½ feet hold, with 20-inch cylinders, 6-feet stroke, 2 boilers 40 inches in diameter and 22 feet long. They are also building a towboat for Lelerand. She will be of the following dimensions, viz: 130 feet long, 28 feet beam, 4½ feet hold for the Lady Pike's machinery. In addition to these they are building two barges for the Mississippi Valley Transportation Company—duplicates of the barges built by them for the same company last year.

THE WHARF BILL.—The efforts now being made in the Missouri Legislature to repeal the law passed some twelve months ago, have enlisted the attention and engaged the opposition not only of the steamboatmen, but of many of the merchants of this city. The final consideration of the bill for the repeal of that law has been made the special order for Tuesday. A committee appointed by the steamboatmen of this city will be in Jefferson prepared to show the evil result of such an ill advised movement at this time. It is hoped that the legislators will think twice before they vote for this measure.—*St. Louis Democrat.*

ST. LOUIS.—The *Republican* says: A telegram to Commodore Kountz announces the arrival of the Katie P. Kountz at Shreveport on the 21st, and there not being water enough above, she will turn back to New Orleans from there.

Captain Dave Powell went down to the ore pile yesterday, to take a look at the barge Glendale No. 2, of the Comet's, and if he thinks she can be raised he will at once put one of his wrecking boats to work at her.

Captain Dave Campbell sold the hull of the Belle St. Louis to Captain John M. Hare, of the Comet, for the sum of $3,000. He will at once have her converted into a barge, and load her with a cargo of ore for the Ohio. She is 227 feet long, 30½ feet beam and 7½ feet hold.

IMPORTS BY RAIL AND RIVER.

Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago R. R.

Fawcett & Cooper, 2 bxs butter; B S Floyd & co, 1 jack 2 shafts; B Pilaum, 7 rolls leather, 1 bbl grease, 2 sks tails; R dolheim, ½ bbl whisky; D Wallace, 230 bbls flour; F C Jenkins, 100 do do; N J McMaster, lot sdrs; Reese Owens, 25 bbls hams; Eberhart & co, 20 b's hops; J A Nellis & co, 1 hay fork; F Kober, 1 car staves; Dilworth Bros, 72 bbls molasses, 1 bx honey; Haworth & D, 17 bbls molasses; Curry & M, 8 do do; N J Steel & co, 10 bxs d fruit; Singer, Nimick & co, 58 steel wings; Weller Bros, 50 bbls whisky; H Blackstone, 2 bb's cider; W P Townsend & co, 8 kgs rivets; J R & A Murdoch, 600 e pots; H Picking, 30 cds tobacco; W Clothworthy, 1 case hams; P B Kelly, 8 sks feathers; D Ernstine & co, 20 cads tobacco; Maud & Grate, 6 hhds do; Jas M Lichel, 12 cads do; Schnelback & K, 364 sks oats, 2 cars hay; Jas Graham, 240 do; Jno Porterfield, 100 bbls flour; Henry Rea Jr, 5 kegs a butter; B H Rubie, lot couplings; Voigt, Mahood & co, 6 a hogs 3 bbls a butter 5 do sweet corn; E Moya & co, 18 sks d apples, 10 do rags; Logan & Gregg, 3 cases handles; Whitmore W L & co, 3 do do; Thos Berry & co, 4 do do; Schomaker & co, 200 bbls flour, 400 sks do; J F Hague, 1 car ear corn; Graff, B & co, 2 cars limestone; D W Tuttle, 2 cars potatoes; Spang, Chalfant & co, 70 r and 1 elbows, 1 box; W J Bausman, 1 car lime; Howard, McG & Co, 10 bgs c seed; Chas E Brown, 48 bbls flour; Danl Wallace, 14 do do; Pretzfield Bros, 1 bx tobacco, 1 bale do; Arbuckles & Co, 2 bbls coffee; M McCullough & Co, 1 keg rum; W B Junker, 5 rolls leather; McElroy & Co, 21 sks rags; McCandless, J & Co, 1 box mdse; House, H & Co, 46 bdls paper; Wm Haslage & Co, 75 bbls flour, 100 sks do; G O Baker, 2 d hogs; Reed & Co, 1 bbl tallow, 2 bxs do; F Dimn, 1 box boots; Haworth & D, 3 bbls sugar; Hubbard, L, B & Co, 1 case saws; T H Nevin & Co, 10 bbls barytes; C A Carpenter, 172 bdls iron; Lindsay, S & Co, 3 cases files; F Shultz, 4 stoves; Fisher & H, 12 pkgs tea ket les, 11 do pots; Frazier, M & co, 120 bundles paper; H Kleber & Bro, 1 organ; Sands & R, 6 bdls crowbars; Rodetheim & B, 1 bbl wine, 1 do whisky; F C Edmonson & Son, 1 bdl buclans; R Straw & co, 5 crates machines; McCollough & S, 11 sks rags; S P Shriver & Bros, 17 bbls molasses; Atwell, Lee & co, 12 do do; Jas Callery & co, 60 kg hides; J Porterfield & co, 5 doz brooms; J A Renshaw, 5 do do; A Kirkpatrick & co, 10 do do; Marshall, K & co, 9 cars wheat; Kiel & Ritchart, 1 car barley, 1 do oats; Pier, Dannals & co, 1 car barley; P Duff & Son, 1 do do; Joshua Rhodes, 1 do do.

ALLEGHENY STATION—Isabella Furnace co, 9 cars limestone; J H Hespenheide, 50 bbls h wine; Isabella Furnace co, 2 cars clay; G Freeborn & Son, 1 car lumber; F Meyer, 1 case cigars; J N Dryden & co, 36 w s chairs, 8 childs do; J Happley, 123 sacks bran; M Steele & Son, 173 sacks oats; A Holstein, 17 bbls tallow; J Herbert, 5 bbls butter; Wm Patton 4 boxes butter; Adam Christ, 1 car staves; Reed & Bro, 1 car lumber; Gilmore & co, 1 car bulk wheat; M B Suydam, 2 cars feed; Harbaugh, M & co, 7 cars limestone; S M Cummings, 1 car lumber; R & W Jenkinson, 1 hhd tobacco, 20 hlf butts do; J J Hippley, 3 d hogs; J O Thompson, 3 cars hay; H Lenz, 5 bbls eggs, 7 pkgs butter, 12 bbls apples; F Snoffer, 16 do; L L Peck, 8 pkgs butter, 12 bbls apples, 7 do cider, 2 do eggs; F Essenwine, 2 bbls eggs, 8 pkgs butter, 10 bbls apples; F Gilbert, 2 bbls eggs, 10 pkgs butter, 12 bbls apples; J A Duff, 10 bbls apples; C H Morledge, 8 do cider; Stevenson & Co, lot stove castings; O Coleman & Son, lot wagon fixtures; Young & B, 48 emt ale bbls; P Hattle, 194 bags feed; P Knox & Son, 400 sacks flour; J Herbert, 40 bbls apples; Thompson & Lyon, 14 sacks f seed; E Hydes, Sons, 2 bales cotton; Huntsman & co, 2 doz chairs, 2 doz rockers, 7 ex tables, 5 pkgs leaves; Stuny & Son, 5 pkgs tobacco; S M Cummings, 1 car lumber, 87 emt oil bbls; E & C Magnin, 100 bbls flour; Thompson & Finley, 90 bgs feed, 20 bales hay; Jno Fletcher, 6 cars ice; R Knox & Son, 17 bags rye, 224 bags oats; H Cordier, 1 car staves; Gilmore & co, 2 cars wheat; F Becker, 5 bbls flour, 49 sks do; J Dilger, 1 bx 1 bbl s lead; Geo Stewart, 1 car flour and feed; Jas Irwin, 40 sks meal; S Hague, 12 sks flour; J Lantner, 3 bdls hoops; F Bauman, 3 pcs marble; Mulleo, Stem & co, 1 car lumber.

Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad.

Hussey, Wells & co, 1 car clay; Chas Smith & co, 1 do do; Jas Graham, 1 do oats, 2 do corn; C C Baer, 1 bbl tobacco, 15 drums cod; W Burch, 3 bxs fish; Aiken, W & P, 2 bbls onions; T F Keeler, 4 iron levers, 1 bx iron; Fairbanks, M & co, 4 do scales; Wm H Lippincott, 3½ bbls s corn; W H Lemon, 2 bdls chairs; J A Graff, 24 pkgs sundries; Casey, Fogarty & co, 50 bbls whisky; Wm Welsh & co, 100 do flour; McCandless, Son & co, 2 bxs cigars; L Jonas, 2 do do; Evans, Dallas & G, 2 kgs nails; F W Jenkins & Bro, 55 bbls flour; Wm Hutchison, 30 pieces pipe; Voigt, M & co, 19 pkgs sundries; Head, Cannon & co, 65 do do; Lob & Cooley, 25 do do; W W Rankin & Co, 2 bbls butter; W Flaccus & Son, 4 do tallow; Schnelback & H, 165 sks oats; M Schegle, 4 tubs cheese; Lewis, O & P, 367 emp bbls; B D Moore, 484 do do; Lemon & W, lot furniture; Jackson & Dennee, 40 sks feed; Mackeown, O & Co, 2 bbls varnish; W. Kleivim, 2 bxs castings; E Moye & Co, 1 bbl h nuts, 2 do d apples, 17 sks do; H Rea, Jr, 3 bbls do; P Duff & Son, 25 do do; E Poerstel, 1 bx cigars; J J Pettit, 2 bbls eggs, 1 bx butter, 5 do do; O Barnett, 1 keg do; J Rose, 2 cars corn.

Pittsburgh, Cincinnati and St. Louis Railway.

McHenry & Hood, 1 car middlings; D P Shriver, 20 bbls tallow; W & D Rhinehart, 13 hhds tobacco; Bricker & co, 1 car hominy feed; R Dickey & co, 41 bales b corn; Scott & Gisal, 1 car oats, 1 do hay; Seghmyer & Voskamp, 100 bbls flour; F W Jenkins & Bro, 200 do do; T C Jenkins, 100 do do; S P Shriver & co, 43 bbls molasses; Shipton & Wallace, 14 bbls molasses; Schomaker & Co, 100 bbls flour; F Sellers & Bo, 52 tcs hams; Miller & Co, 5 bbls alcohol; S C Kennedy, 5 do do; Marshall Bros, 10 do do; W J Morgan, 11 bxs h ware; Dilworth Bros, 25 do soap; Arbuckle & Co, 40 bbls molasses; Hayworth & D, 6 do do; C W Drape, 20 do do.

Allegheny Valley Railroad.

Braun & Wagner, 84 carboys vitrol; W Porter, 158 blooms iron; Scott & Gisal, 3 cars hay; Frank Bartin, 2 do do; T P Henderson, 1 car lime; Voigt, M & co, 28 sacks flour; Jas O'Brien, 2 bxs butter; Wm Flaccus & Son, 11 rools leather; Whitmore, W L & co, 6 bdls iron; Pier, Dannals & co, lot e kegs; Park, Bros & co, 12 sheets steel; Pretzfield Bros, 2 butts tob; Fairbanks, M & co, 1 box scales; Jas Riley, 1 fitting; T C Jenkins, 25 sks c meal; Keil & Richart, 1 car oats; Marvin & co, 1 bx crackers; R E Sellers & co, 12 bxs piso; Jas Callery & co, 67 b hides, 4 bdls c skins; Bakewell & P, 1 bx p hair.

Receipts of Blooms, Pig Metal, and Ore.

Following are the receipts of metal for the past twenty four hours:

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD, P. R. R. CO., LESSEE.

	Cars.		Cars.
Caughey & Hallman, m	5	Reese, Graff & Co, m	2
Graff, B & Co, m	6	Lewis O & P, m	4
Graff, Bennett & Co, m	12	Lewis, B, D & Co, m	3
Total			32

ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD.

	Cars.		Cars.
Nimick & Co., m	1	Wm Smith & Son, m	1
McKnight, & Co, o	13		
Total			15

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

	Cars.		Cars.
J Moorhead, m	9	Caughey & Hallman, m	1
Total			10

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH R. R.

	Cars.		Cars.
Nimick & Co, m	3	Wilson, G & Co, o	2
Nimick & Co, b	1	Shoenberger, B & Co, o	2
Caughey & Hallman, o	2	Isabella Furnace Co, o	22
Isabella Furnace Co, o	22	Pitts Forge & Iron Co, o	4
Rogers & B, o	2		
Total			60

PITTSBURGH, CINCINNATI AND ST. LOUIS R. R.

	Cars.		Cars.
Nimick & Co, m	5	Carnagie, K & Co, o	5
Total			10

Receipts of Coal per A. V. R. R.

	Cars.		Cars.
N Y & C G Coal Co	72	Armstrong D & Co	34
A V R R Coal Co	9		
Total			115

BANKS AND BANKERS.

Odd Fellows' Savings Bank,

No. 63 FOURTH AVENUE,

PITTSBURGH.

Chartered by Legislature of Pennsylvania, March, 1872

CAPITAL.......$100,000

PRIVILEGE.......$500,000.

BANK OF DISCOUNT AND DEPOSIT.

Money Loaned on Mortgages, Bonds and other good Securities.

INTEREST PAID ON TIME DEPOSITS.

Books of By-Laws furnished at the Bank. Collections and Returns promptly made.

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EDWARD DUFF,	G. W. SCHMIDT,
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JOHN SEIFERTH,	G. W. RANKIN.
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President—HENRY LAMBERT.
Vice President—ANDREW MILLER.
Cashier—W. J. SCULLY.

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CHARTERED BY LEGISLATURE.

Capital, $200,000. Privilege, $500,000.

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JNO. OHISLETT, Superintendent Allegheny Cemetery.
ROBT. J. ANDERSON, of Anderson & Woods.
GEORGE G. JAMES, of James Siddle & Son.
WM. SCOTT, Contractor.
WM. F. LANG, of Watt, Lang & Co.
RALPH BAGALEY, Secretary Westinghouse Air Brake Company.
J. J. LAWRENCE, Superintendent Allegheny Valley Railroad Company.
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Particular attention paid to the Manufacture of SHOVELS for FURNACES, MILLS and COAL WORKS.

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HARRISBURG.

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE

Unsuccessful Effort to Dispense With Night Sessions—Taxes Due From Corporations—Bills Read in Place.

Special Dispatch to Pittsburgh Press.

HARRISBURG, January 27, 1873.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. Bowman offered a resolution dispensing with the Monday night sessions. The vote on this resolution was 42 to 32. The Speaker ruled that it required a two-thirds vote to change a rule of the House.

This decision was appealed from, on the ground that the House had not adopted the rules of the previous Legislatures, and that their action could not bind the Legislature. The debate on the appeal occupied the whole of the session. Mr. Brockway and Orvis took the ground that the principle that other Legislatures could bind future bodies was wrong, and they were opposed to it. Speaker Elliott contended that the House of Representatives is a continuous body, and that the rules of the previous Legislature, were binding on the present body until changed, and it required a two-thirds vote to change any of the rules aforesaid. On sustaining the appeal the vote stood: Yeas 62, nays 16.

Mr. Brockway offered a resolution calling upon the Auditor General to furnish a detailed statement of what taxes are due for the past eight years from any corporation acting under the laws of this Commonwealth, with full returns of the sums due from such corporations.

Speaker Elliott (on the floor) moved its reference to the Committee of Ways and Means. Carried by 46 to 31.

The following bills were read:

By Mr. Ramsey—Act in relation to salaries of criers and tipstaves of the Courts of Allegheny county.

By Mr. Lawson—To repeal the Clarion River Improvement Company, as far as it relates to the navigation of the Clarion river.

By Mr. Bowman—To establish a ferry at Rosston, Allegheny river, Armstrong county.

By Mr. Brown of Erie—To change the rate of interest to seven per cent. except where there are contracts.

By Mr. McCreary—To divorce Andrews Burbank and Esther Burbank, of Venango county.

The Senate was not in session.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

The Russian Movement in Central Asia.

LONDON, January 27.—The latest report on the Anglo Russian troubles in Central Asia is that Russia proposed the establishing of a neutral zone, guaranteeing the independence and neutrality of Afghanistan. The Russian Grand Duke Nicholas will participate in the Khiva expedition.

Cotton Famine Relief Fund Appropriated.

LONDON, January 27.—A meeting of the trustees of the fund raised for the relief of operatives during the cotton famine was held in Manchester last night. The amount on hand was reported to be $520,000. Earl Derby offered a resolution that the fund be applied to the foundation of a hospital. The resolution was adopted.

Vesuvius Threatening Eruption.

NAPLES, January 27.—There have been slight eruptions from Mount Vesuvius lately. No damage was done, but some alarm created.

Miscellaneous Dispatches.

PARIS, January 27.—President Thiers will to-morrow sign a new treaty of commerce between France and Great Britain.

MADRID, January 27.—The report of the Committee on the Abolition of Slavery and other Reforms in Porto Rico will be read to-morrow in the lower house of the Cortes.

Marine News.

LONDON, January 27.—The steamships Wyoming and Cimbria have arrived.

HAVRE, January 27.—The steamship Franklin, from New York, has arrived.

LONDON, January 27.—A dispatch from Bordeaux says a vessel supposed to be British, went ashore last night on the coast near that city. All on board probably lost.

European Markets.

LONDON, January 27, 5 P. M.—Consols for money 92⅞a92⅞. American securities—5-20s of '65, 92⅝; do of '67, 93; 10-40s, 92⅛; new 5s, 91; Erie Railway 50¼. Tallow 44s 6d. Sugar, spot, 33sa33s 6d; afloat 28s 6da29s. Refined petroleum 21a21½d. Turpentine 49s 6d.

PARIS, January 27.—Rentes 54 francs 7 centimes.

LIVERPOOL, January 27.—Cotton steady; middling upland 9⅞a10d; Orleans 10⅛d; sales 10,000 bales; of American 7,000 bales; speculation and export 2,000 bales; sales of cotton shipped during November and December at 9 13-16d. Breadstuffs quiet. Red winter wheat 12s 2da12s 4d. Flour 29s 6da30s. Corn 27s 9da28s. Beef 89s. Lard 39s. Cheese 69s. Cumberland middles 34s 6d; short rib middles 37s. Shipments of cotton from Bombay since last report 12,000 bales.

ANTWERP, January 27.—Refined petroleum 44½ francs.

Republicanism Rising in France—Interview with Gambetta.

NEW YORK, January 27.—The *Herald's* Paris letter of the 9th contains an interview with Gambetta, in which he says: "The republican cause never looked brighter in France than now. In districts where republicanism never before found root, we find friendship. When the Assembly comes together, after recess, it is most probable that the monarchists will make one more desperate, despairing effort to overthrow Thiers, or rather to reduce him into the position of a mere minister of the Right. This will be a great parliamentary battle. We are apt to have it about February, but it will be the last effort of the monarchists. They will be beaten, as they have been beaten always, whenever they dared the issue, and we shall slowly and surely drift upon dissolution. This solution, dissolution, I mean, should come about May. You see by May the Prussians will have been paid the fourth milliard. But one more will remain, and for that abundant financial guarantees will be given. There can then be no further use for postponing the dissolution. The Prussian's sole interest in French politics is a pecuniary one, and they know full well that they are much more likely to have their fifth milliard promptly if the country is quiet than if it is disturbed. Disturbed and uneasy it will be if the present Assembly is not dissolved in six months. With the dissolution of the Assembly, all the rest is with Thiers. He has only to say, I cannot govern France with the aid of the Assembly, and the work is done."

THE WEATHER.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
WASHINGTON, January 27, 1873, 7 P. M.

PROBABILITIES.

For the New England and Middle States rising barometer, decided fall of temperature, fresh and brisk northerly to westerly winds and very generally clear weather. From Kansas, Missouri and Ohio valley to Minnesota, Upper Lakes and Lake Erie, high and rising barometer, falling temperature, fresh and brisk northerly to northwesterly winds and generally clear and very cold weather, winds probably veering to northeasterly. Over Kansas and Southern Missouri, South Atlantic coast to Kentucky and West Virginia, rising barometer, lower temperature, fresh and possibly brisk northerly and northwesterly winds and generally clear weather. For the Western Gulf States rising barometer, fresh and possibly brisk northeasterly to southeasterly winds and cloudy and very probably threatening weather; and these conditions possibly extend eastward over the Eastern Gulf States and possibly northward to Tennessee and Southern Missouri.

The Public Schools of Boston.

Boston has 318 day schools, with 1,001 teachers—147 men and 854 women. The school statistics of that city for the past year furnish several items of interest. The whole number of scholars was 36,234, and the average attendance 33,502. The whole expense was $1,314,380, or $38 57 per scholar. There was a decrease of about 600 scholars in the primary department, where each teacher had an average of 42 pupils. In the high schools there were 25 scholars to a teacher, and the cost of tuition footed up about $80 per capita. In the Latin school there has been a steady decrease for several years, for which no cause can be assigned, as it was never more efficiently organized. The evening schools were very generally successful and increasing, and the study of drawing gains a larger place with each succeeding term. Great progress has been made during the past two or three years in teaching the girls to sew, and an increased interest in this branch is said to be evinced among both teachers and scholars.

ADDITIONAL RIVER DISPATCHES.

Nashville.

NASHVILLE, January 27.—River rising with ten feet on Harpeth Shoals. Weather cloudy, with indications of rain. Arrived—Eddyville, Evansville.

St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, January 27.—Arrived—Capital City, John F. Tolle, Carrie V. Kountz and Andy Johnson, Cairo. Departed—Mary McDonald, Ouchita river. River falling, with less than six feet to Cairo. A good deal of ice is running and navigation practically suspended. The gorge reported near Commerce was occasioned by back water from the Ohio. The Belle of Shreveport is at the bank a few miles below the city and will not proceed till a change of weather. The Great Republic is aground at Perry's tow head, forty miles below here, and will not get off without lightening and the river rises. The Richmond got over the upper bar at Horse Tail but stuck again on the lower bar and now lies straight across the channel. The Alice, also at Horse Tail, has had half her cargo removed, but she is still fast and will probably have to wait for a rise. She is said to be in a bad condition.

Vicksburg.

VICKSBURG, MISS., January 27.—Down—Selma and Shannon. Up—Belle Lee. Cloudy and cold. River falling.

Little Rock.

LITTLE ROCK, ARK., January 27.—Cloudy and cold. River stationary. Arrived—Robert Semple, from below. A report is current that the steamer Fort Gibson sunk near Dardanelle on Sunday.

Chicago Live Stock Market.

CHICAGO, January 27.—Cattle—Receipts 2,691 head; market dull, demand mainly from local butchers, and most of the sales were of cows and Texan steers at $2 85a3 10 for the former; $3 87a4 50 for 950 lbs Cherokees and 12 cwt Texans; few lots of good to choice native steers $5a5 75; good many cattle unsold but mostly common qualities; shipments Saturday 1,167 head. Hogs—Receipts 22,352 head; market active and firm; range $3 90 for fair to choice packing grades; $4 10a4 15 for choice smooth shipping grades; market closed steady; shipments 2,350 head. Sheep—Receipts 1,748 head; market quiet and weak but prices steady; sales fair to good $4 50a5 12½.

HYDROPHOBIA.

Cattle and Sheep Dying From the Disease in Susquehanna County.

Mr. Bunnell, of Scranton, a few days since returned home from Susquehanna county, and relates to the editor of the *Republican* the following sad story of the anxiety in Clifford township, for the future of some of the people, and also the suffering of animals, from what is now believed to be hydrophobia. He says cattle and sheep are dying from the disease, and it is feared that some persons who have been doctoring the animals, not knowing what was the matter with them, will fall victims to the terrible disease. The people are very much exercised in that section, and are living in perfect dread since they have found out the facts and causes of the disease among the brute creation. They do not know but that one-half the dogs in the township have been bitten and are liable to go mad any moment. The facts are as follows:

During the holidays, after the family of Mr. Richard Davis had retired for the night, they heard an unusual noise about the barn. Young John Davis got up, took his gun and went out to the barn, and there he saw a dog. He fired, but missed the animal. The dog made for him and he beat a hasty retreat to the house, and got inside just in time to escape being bitten. He loaded up his gun and went out in search of the dog, but he could see nothing of him. He was next seen and heard at the residence of Mr. Thomas Runnells, who had a large herd of cattle running at large, the majority of which were fit for market. The next place that he put in an appearance was on the farm of Mr. Ned Williams, about a mile distant from Runnell's, where he was found dead the next morning in a shed where there were a number of cattle and hogs.

The dog was buried and nothing more was thought of the matter until one day last week. On Tuesday last two cows of Mr. Runnell's were taken sick, and frothed and foamed at the mouth in a fearful manner. Richard Davis and David Tobias, two neighbors, were called to see if they could do anything to alleviate the sufferings of the poor animals. These gentlemen at first thought they had been poisoned and gave remedies accordingly, but without any satisfactory result. It was suggested that probably they had lost their cud or had eaten something that got fast in their throats. Mr. Davis and Mr. Tobias both rolled up their sleeves and ran their bare arms down the throats of the cows to see if they could detect anything, and when they drew their arms out were covered with a foam that dried almost instantly. Mr. Tobias had a large cut on his hand which was bleeding when he put his hand in the mouth of the animals.

The cows when working in these spasms or fits would bite at anything that came in their way, moan in the most pitiful manner, and drop to the ground, and their eyes were glassy and fairly starting from their sockets when the fit was leaving them; if a person was to go within their reach they would rub against them, take hold of their clothing in such a tender way as if pleading for aid to do something for them. The people were at their wits ends, for they could not tell what was the matter with the cattle, and everything that could be done had been done to alleviate their sufferings.

While this state of affairs was existing, a school teacher from Greenville, Luzerne county, happened in the neighborhood of Clifford, and being informed of the terrible disease that was among the cattle, and their manner of performing, said that a friend of his a short distance from Greenville had thirteen sheep die from the effects of the bite of a mad dog, and it proved to be the one that had been seen at the places named above, and had left Greenville about the holidays, in a mad fit. This intelligence frightened the people, and when any animal acts strange it is at once tied up. Two cows belonging to Mr. Runnell died on Friday, and he had to shoot a large bull on Saturday last that was taken with a fit and showed evidence of viciousness.

Mr. Williams also lost one cow from the same cause.

It is not known how many cattle have been bitten, as large numbers were running out on the different farms.

Since the fact has been established that the cows were bitten by a mad dog, the gentlemen who had been doctoring the cattle are very much alarmed, especially Mr. Tobias, who had the cut on his hand.

DEPOPULATION OF FRANCE.

Two Millions Lost in Six Years.

Figures just published in the Paris *Journal Official* show that France has lost two millions of population during the last six years. Reporting to the President of the Republic, the Minister of the Interior says that in virtue of the treaties of peace with Germany, 1,689 communes, comprising a population of 1,597,238 souls, were given up by the vanquished to the victorious country; although from this number must be deducted that of the Alsatians and Lorrainers who gave their "option" for France and afterward quitted the country. That number, however, now that all the truth is known, is not very great, and gives little consolation for the actual loss, which may be roundly put at a million and a half. But a graver and more ominously suggestive fact appears from these returns, that France, quite independently of the cession, has within her present limits lost 367,000 of her population—or at the rate of one per cent. decrease in the six years. It must be remembered, however, that last year was exceptional—inheriting, as it did, all the mischievous legacies of the war, the results of delayed or prevented marriage, the ravages of epidemic disease, and the other evils which inevitably follow in the train of such a conflict as that of 1870-71.

An Interesting Case in which $100,000 is Involved.

A perplexing case and one involving the possession of a large amount of property has just been opened in Brooklyn, in which an aged lady is represented claiming as her husband a man who has been married to another woman for over thirty years. It appears that John Carroll married Margaret Recards in a Roman Catholic chapel, in England, about the year 1836, and that after living with his wife a few years, during which time three children wdre born to them, he suddenly disappeared. Twenty-eight years passed and no tidings were had of the missing man. At the end of that time, however, Margaret Carroll heard that her husband was alive and thriving in New York State. She immediately left her native country for New York, and after two years diligent search, found her husband living with another woman, named Elizabeth, in Brooklyn, to whom he had been married ever since leaving his first wife. Margaret Carroll immediately applied to a lawyer for a divorce, and upon receiving a summons to appear and show why it should not be granted, Carroll left the country and the news of his death, in Liverpool, last December, reached his first wife only a short time since. She at once filed an affidavit in the Surrogates' Court, claiming to be the widow of the deceased and asking for letters of administration on the estate. The publication of the Surrogate's order called forth a reply from Elizabeth Carroll, who claims to be the wife of John Carroll and that the deceased left a will bequeathing his property to her. The value of the property involved is over $100,000, to decide the ownership will require considerable litigation, more especially because it is suspected that Carroll is not dead at all, but is endeavoring to evade the officers of justice.

IN A letter describing a visit to the National Treasury, Grace Greenwood says: "We, of course, went into the treasure-vault, and lifted the usual amount of money, and made the jokes people always make, but felt really solemnized. One of the party was a young Briton, who had seen the Bank of England, but he passed me a package of United States bonds, twenty millions, more or less, with much the air of a good churchman passing up a small child to be christened. If I had the punishment of some one of the illustrious, insolent, incorrigible municipal thieves of modern times—one of the bandits of Tammany, say Mr. T——d, I would cut off, not his ears but his pockets, and take off his boots, and rip the lining out of his coat, and give him thirty days in this vault, and let him 'silently steal away,' with no possibility of getting off with a dollar of the plunder."

THE official census of France, taken in 1871, divides the total population of 36,102,921 into unmarried males, 9,623,227; unmarried females, 8,832,148; married males, 7,352,096; married females, 7,320,510; widowers, 1,005,153; widows, 1,969,787; making a total of 17,980,476 males and 18,122,442 females. It is remarked that, notwithstanding the accuracy with which the census is taken in France, the above figures exhibit a singular discrepancy. The married males should undoubtedly be equal to the married females, and yet the former class numbers 7,352,096, while the married females number 7,320,510. This difference probably arises from the incorrect answer given to the census takers.

CITY MATTERS.

Attacked on the Highway.

Mr. Jacob Cornelius, a well known citizen on the South Side, was attacked on the highway and robbed on Sunday evening. He had taking a sleigh ride in company with a friend, and when the party reached East Liberty they entered a tavern. Hearing a noise outside, Mr. Cornelius went out to see what was the matter, when he was seized by three men who carried him a short distance from the saloon and robbed him of eleven dollars. Dr. Perchment, attracted by the cries of the victim, ran to the scene with a revolver, but arrived too late, as the robbers had disappeared.

On the same night, Mr. W. D Fehl, a member of the Eagle Fire Company, while crossing the little alley at the Academy of Music, was struck at by some unknown person with a handy billy. Missing his aim, he dropped the instrument, which was secured by Mr. Fehl and is now in his possession.

The Detective System at the Mayor's Office.

There is a screw loose somewhere in the management of the detective force or else the members of it would work in harmony with the police force. On Sunday night Lieut. Martin Hazen, who had been detailed as Captain of Police for the night at the Central Station House, was successful, through the assistance of officer Clemens Kruter, in securing a pocket book which a man named Boyd was trying to pass through the bars to the alleged thief Nicholson. Lieut. Hazen captured the pocket book, which was found to contain a large number of pawn tickets, and through these tickets about one thousand dollars worth of stolen goods were recovered yesterday. The usual trouble then ensued, one of the detectives in the front office at the Mayor's headquarters claiming the case. This should not be allowed. Where a patrolman, a lieutenant, or any other member of the police force is successful in "turning up" a case he should not be interfered with by any member of the detective force, several of whom are much better adapted for occupying chairs in the City Hall—first story front, than they are for earning the salary attached to their office. In regard to the particular case referred to there was very nearly a fight yesterday in the Mayor's office. Let justice be done to all, and when a police officer, other than a member of the detective force, makes a haul, let him have the proper credit for it without officious interference.

THE DISTRICT COURT.

An Additional Judge Required—Large Increase in Business—A Bar Meeting Called to Procure the Necessary Legislation.

The necessity for an additional law judge in the District Court has long been felt, not only by the members of the bar, but among the public generally who have had occasion to become in the least degree familiar with the amount of business pressing upon this court. The act creating the District Court of Allegheny county was passed in 1833, when one judge was allowed. It was soon discovered that one judge could not do the work, and in 1839 an additional judge was provided for. Thus it has stood for an entire generation, notwithstanding the notorious fact that the business had more than quadrupled in that time. Beside the ordinary increase in litigation consequent upon the growth in population and the accumulation of wealth, a large equity practice has sprung up, which was unknown a quarter of a century ago.

We have three judges of the Common Pleas, but one of these is constantly occupied in the trial of cases in the Oyer and Terminer and Quarter Sessions—each Judge taking a term alternately in the trial of criminal cases, while the other two try the civil suits, in separate rooms. The number of suits brought in each Court—the District and Common Pleas—is about equal, so that the labor devolving upon the respective Judges is nearly the same. There ought to be an additional Judge in the Common Pleas as well as in the District Court, and then the business could be kept up, and litigants protected in their rights.

In view of the necessity for another judge, the members of the bar have issued a call for a meeting to be held on Thursday afternoon next, in the District Court Room No. 2, for the purpose of appointing a committee to draft a bill creating an additional judgeship for the District Court, and to prepare a memorial to the Legislature setting forth the passage of the bill. Although two judges are needed, as suggested, it is understood that but one will be asked for at this time. The Constitutional Convention has had this subject before them, and under every proposition submitted to them, Allegheny county would be entitled to more than six judges. Indeed, it is not possible to keep up the public business with the present force. The people are entitled to Judges enough to try their cases promptly, and a lack of Judges is practically a denial of justice. Many claims are passed, and all kinds of compromises are resorted to in order to prevent suits, and thus escape "the law's delay." Philadelphia has now eleven Judges, while we have but five. We have more litigation, in proportion to our population, than Philadelphia. The suits growing out of the oil trade alone would keep one Judge busily employed.

The bill, as soon as it is prepared, will be conveyed by the committee to Harrisburg, and at once laid before the Judiciary Committee, that it may be acted on early in the session; so that, in case of its passage, which is not doubted, Governor Hartranft may be able to appoint a Judge to assist in this winter's work.

LOCAL OPTION.

Circular from the Allegheny County Temperance Association—Mass Meeting Called for Tuesday, February 11th.

The Allegheny County Temperance Association have issued a circular calling for a mass convention in this city, to organize for the purpose of securing the incorporation of prohibition in the new Constitution, and to stir up the people on the importance of voting under the local option law, at the ensuing Spring elections. The circular is as follows:

In view of the Constitutional Convention, now in session, and the near approach of the third Friday in March, 1873, at which time the voters of this county will have the opportunity of voting against licensing drinking saloons, the undersigned, at the suggestion of the State Convention, earnestly invite all the citizens of Allegheny county, whether total abstainers or not, to meet in mass convention in the city of Pittsburgh, at 10 o'clock, A. M., on Tuesday, February 11, 1873, in the Smithfield Street Methodist Episcopal Church, corner Seventh avenue and Smithfield street, to organize for the purpose of securing the incorporation of prohibition in the new Constitution, and to vote against license.

Permit then, by every consideration that should move the Christian, the philanthropist, the patriot, and the citizen, to urge your attendance at this Convention, and your co-operation in overthrowing the pernicious license system of our State.

It is earnestly urged, and sincerely hoped, that every minister receiving this circular will, at the first opportunity, call the attention of his congregation to time, place and object of the Convention, and urge their attendance upon the same.

Thomas H. Rabe, James Park, Jr., Alexander Clark, James Allison, D. D., Rev. A. B. Leonard, Rev. J. D. Herr, Rev. Thomas N. Boyle, Rev. I. W. McKeever, Rev. John Kerr, Rev. F. R. Watring, Rev. S. M. Henderson, Rev. G. W. Cranage, Rev. S. P. Jennings, Rev. Thomas Lawrence, Rev. G. G. Westfall, Rev. D. Asbury, Rev. T. H. Colhour, Rev. W. M. Coleman, Rev. S. B. Reed, Rev. R. T. Miller, Jacob Reese, James Kelly, Arthur Kirk, Rev. Wm. Hunter, Rev. H. J. Murdoch, W. W. Moorhead, W. G. Hoover, James Youngson, J. P. Henderson, George Watts, John Spencer, John Crawford, C. F. Duff, Luther Kauffman, Geo. F. Turner, Robert Carr, W. G. Warren, George W. Bradley, Marshal Swartzwelder, H. D. McGraw, Joel Kerr, W. K. Jenning, Rev. C. O. H. Thomas, L. H. Eaton, and many others.

A CUE TO MORE.

The Billiard Ball Thieves in More Trouble—What Some Pawn Tickets Revealed.

Yesterday some further developments were made in the cases of James Nicholson and Walter M. Boyd, arrested for burglarizing the billiard establishment of Mr. Jefferds, on Fifth avenue. During Sunday night, while the prisoners were in a cell at the station house, Joseph Boyd, a brother of one of the prisoners, called with a basket of provisions. While handing it into the cell he was observed by officer Kreuter to take a pocket book from the basket and hand it to Nicholson inside. Lieutenant Mart. Hazen, who was on duty as Captain at the time, was informed of the action and made the prisoner give up possession of the pocket-book. It was found to contain a large number of pawn tickets for goods pawned in the several loan offices to the amount of several hundreds of dollars. Detectives Wilmot, Moessner, Herron, Scott and Pender were detailed to pay visits to the pawn shops indicated on the tickets, and taking possession of the goods called for. A large proportion of the goods called for have not yet been secured, they having in the meantime changed hands again. Among the articles so far recovered are a valuable hunting case gold watch, with a heavy chain, a name having been scratched off the watch case; two sets of shirt studs, two fine black shawls, five colored shawls, four fancy striped shawls, three pieces of fine black silk, and a piece of black alpacca. The dry goods are all new and for the most part remain in the original folds. The room of the two men, at No. 41 Seventh avenue, was visited and a couple of valises containing various articles were brought away. During yesterday Mr. Fralich, dry goods merchant, on Market street, called at the Mayor's office and fully identified the silks and most of the shawls found. The goods had not been missed, and when they were removed from the store is not known. Nicholson was at one time salesman in Mr. Fralich's store. The other goods will probably be identified to-day. The Joseph Boyd who passed the pawn tickets to Nicholson has also been arrested and held for complicity in the robbery. The case comes up for a hearing on Wednesday.

THE BUFFALO HAUL.

Arrival of Chief Irwin with the Alleged Burglars, Burdell and Stark.

Yesterday afternoon Chief of Police Irwin and Detective Joseph Cupples arrived home from Buffalo, having in custody Burdell and Stark, the two men arrested in Buffalo a few days since as suspicious persons, and subsequently identified as being connected with some of the recent burglaries committed in the East End. The prisoners are particularly reticent and refused to say anything in relation to the charge against them, further than they never were in Pittsburgh before in their lives. They are both fine looking men, well dressed and quite respectable in appearance. Stark says he is in consumption and wont live long any how, one of his lungs being completely gone and appears to be very little interested in the result of the charges against him. The other, Burdell, is also of fine appearance and good address, and claims to be entirely innocent of the charges preferred. They both refuse to tell anything in regard to the jewelry found in their possession, but will likely "rise and explain" when the case comes up for a hearing on Wednesday afternoon. The prisoners were committed to the county jail until the time mentioned.

Allegheny Politics.

Last evening the City Republican Executive Committee of Allegheny met in the Select Council Chamber for the purpose of effecting an organization, and transacting any other business that might be brought before the meeting. At eight o'clock a temporary organization was effected by calling Henry M. Long to the Chair and electing Joseph R. Oxley Secretary. A motion was then made to effect a permanent organization, when Mr. Long was elected President, and Joseph R. Oxley, Secretary. As it was considered too early to adopt any plan to be pursued in the coming campaign, no action in the matter was taken. A resolution was introduced that this committee express themselves as opposed to consolidation. A discussion now took place in which nearly all the members took part, and said that they were opposed to consolidation. The Chairman now arose and said that the committee was going beyond its jurisdiction, as it was a Republican committee and appointed to work only for the Republican party. Although he believed every member of the committee was opposed to consolidation, there might be some Republicans in the city who favored annexation, and if the committee adopted anti-consolidation resolutions, it might impede the proper work of the committee. The resolution was then withdrawn, after which the meeting adjourned.

The City Attorneyship.

The report of the Finance Committee, recommending the appointment of Thomas S. Bigelow, Esq., as City Attorney, was submitted to Select Councils, yesterday, and gave rise to a protracted debate. There was a large audience present, and much interest was manifested in the discussion. The yeas and nays were called, and the nomination was confirmed by a vote of thirty-three to twenty-seven. The announcement was hailed with applause by the friends of Mr. Bigelow. The Common Council had adjourned an hour and a half previously, and of course took no action in reference to this matter. It is not doubted, however, that the nomination will be likewise confirmed by that body. Should this be done, Mr. Bigelow will then enter upon his duties, and that he will discharge them faithfully, conscientiously and satisfactorily no one at all acquainted with him will for a moment doubt. He has the ability, and his bitterest opponents have not even questioned his integrity. Indeed, they all spoke in the highest terms of his personal character. The public may rest assured that the interests of the city will suffer no detriment at his hands.

Mortuary Report.

Dr. J. G. McCandless, physician to the Board of Health, reports fifty-four deaths in the city for the week ending January 26. The causes of death were as follows: Accident, 4; albuminuria, 1; asthma, 1; cancer of mouth, 1; cancer of uterus, 1; consumption, 7; convulsions, 1; cyanosis, 1; cerebro spinal meningitis, 1; congestion of brain, 3; congestion of lungs, 1; diphtheria, 2; debility, 1; disease of the heart, 1; eclampsia, 1; emphysema, 1; fever, catarrhal, 1; fever, scarlet, 1; hernia, 1; inflammation of brain, 1; inflammation of lungs, 3; inflammation of peritoneum, 2; inanition, 1; jaundice, 1; mania puerperal, 1; old age, 4; premature birth, 1; pyaemia, 2; small pox, 1; teething, 1; unknown, 1; whooping cough, 1; still births, 3. Of the above there were under 1 year, 15; from 1 to 2, 4; from 2 to 5, 6; from 10 to 15, 2; from 15 to 20, 1; from 20 to 30, 7; from 30 to 40, 2; from 40 to 50, 1; from 50 to 60, 7; from 60 to 70, 2; from 70 to 80, 5; from 80 to 90, 1; from 90 to 100, 1. Males, 31; females, 23; white, 53; colored, 1; total, 54.

Convict vs. Free Labor.

The coopers of this vicinity held an adjourned meeting, last evening, in Lutz & Walz's hall, at the head of Chestnut street, Allegheny. The coopers who had circulated petitions to be forwarded to the Legislature, asking that body to pass an act prohibiting the manufacture of barrels in the workhouse reported, when it was found that about four thousand signatures had been obtained. It is expected that the number of signatures will be largely increased this week. It was also decided to hold a public meeting in the same hall some time in the latter part of the week, when eminent speakers will be in attendance, who will explain the position of the coopers and lay before the audience the sufferings now incurred by them on account of the manufacture of barrels at the workhouse. The petitions will be forwarded to the Legislature this week. The coopers express themselves as confident that the act will be passed without much difficulty.

COURT PROCEEDINGS.

United States District Court—Judge McCandless.

John Kennedy, of this city, presented a petition for the adjudication in bankruptcy of the firm of J. & D. Richardson, carrying on business at Braddock borough. Amount claimed, fourteen hundred dollars. The usual order was issued.

A petition was presented asking the court to restrain A. C. Silverman from disposing of the goods of B. Oppenheimer, of this city, against whom a petition for adjudication in bankruptcy was filed by Hyde, Ayers & Co., of New York city, on which an order was made for a hearing in the same and in the meantime restraining the act sought to be enjoined.

District Court—Judge Kirkpatrick.

The jury in the case of Kate Caldwell vs. the Pittsburgh and Allegheny Passenger Railway Company returned and stated that it was impossible for them to agree. They were accordingly discharged. Eight of the jury were in favor of rendering a verdict for plaintiff and four for defendant.

In the case of Keifer & Krauss vs. the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, a rule was granted, on motion of defendant's counsel, to show cause why the affidavit of plaintiff's should not be stricken from the record, and in the meantime all proceedings stayed.

The next case taken up was that of Wm. Burke, Sr., vs. Thomas McCourt, being an action in trespass. On trial.

TRIAL LIST FOR TO-DAY.

130. Joseph Walton, administrator, vs. Gottlieb Faas.
131. Andrew Gibson vs. The Federal Street and Pleasant Valley Railway Co.
85. Gottlieb Tochterman vs. Michael Ochner.
98. Agnes Wallace vs. Herman Handel.
116. Catharine Wath vs. German Savings Bank of Allegheny.
99. Blackburn & Son vs. Matthew West, Jr.
135. Martin Conolly vs. J. T. Wray & Bro.
136. Dillinger & Stevenson vs. A. T. Milligan.

Common Pleas—Judge Sterrett.

The case of Leonard Altenbaugh vs. Union Borough, being an action brought to recover damages, was submitted to the jury yesterday. No verdict had been rendered at time of adjournment.

J. B. Nobbs and J. L. McKee, partners, vs. Benj. Leuther and W. W. Tyson. Action on book account. Verdict for plaintiffs in the sum of $315 88.

A. Ortlieb & Co. vs. Wm. McKee. Action to recover for furniture sold. Verdict for plaintiffs for $40 12.

Cormick Logue vs. John Seiferth. Action on book account. On trial.

Common Pleas—Judge Collier.

Wellington, Kidder & Co. vs. Weller Bros. This is an action brought to recover the value of three barrels of whisky. Verdict for plaintiffs for $2,377 5-7.

Thompson Bell vs. A. C. Murdock, action for rent. On trial.

198. Greisner vs. Davis.
206. Dietz vs. Berger et. al.
207. Realf vs. Realf.
8. McKeloy et. al. vs. Wilson, Kelly & co.
19. Brown & Elsworth vs. Hatch et. al.
20. Same v. same.
22. Reiter et. al. vs. Gill & Son.
24. Carline et. al. vs. The Pitts. Vir. & Ch. Ry Co.
30. Dunn vs. Brown & co.
46. Wallas vs. P Hanlon.
47. Same vs. same.
49. Geib vs. Eberhart.
50. Wallace & Henderson vs. Thomas & Bro.
58. Shamburg vs. Scharg.
61. Finn vs. The Cleveland and Pittsburgh R. R. Co.

THE PATTERSON CHILDREN.

They are Given in Charge of their Mother.

In yesterday's COMMERCIAL we reported the application of Mrs. Jennie Patterson Hazen, for the recovery of her two children, Ona and Emma Patterson, whom she had placed in St. Paul's Catholic Orphans' Asylum, under an agreement that so long as she paid the sum of three dollars per week for their support they should not be bound out, but when she failed to pay that sum for six consecutive months they should be indentured. She failed to pay, and when she tried to get the custody of her children the managers of the asylum refused to give them up unless arrearages were settled. She then had recourse to the writ of *habeas corpus*. The managers exhibited the article of agreement, and claimed that the children were indentured to them. The Court withheld its decision until yesterday, when Judge Kirkpatrick ordered the children to be restored to the mother, at the costs of the defendant, the Sister Superior of the Asylum. The Court stated that the paper of indenture upon which the defendants relied was not of the absolute character claimed for it. That if, as allowed by their charter, the defendants had bound the children out, as they had the privilege, a different question would have arisen, but as it was, the condition in the paper was simply an attempt at a personal lien upon the children for their boarding, which, of course, could not be entertained. The petition must therefore be allowed.

CITIZENS' MEETING.

Ann Street and Suke's Run Sewer.

Last night the property holders residing on Boyd's Hill, Sixth ward, held a meeting for the purpose of protesting against the assessments for relaying the Ann street sewer and the construction of the Suke's run sewer. W. B. Hays, Jr., was called to the chair and Mr. Walker was elected Secretary.

After some discussion of the subject before the meeting, a committee, consisting of D. Hutchinson, Henry White, Lewis Kim, M. L. Malone and James McGuire was appointed to call upon the Street Committee of Councils, state the grievances complained of, and ask that the committee use its efforts to have the assessment brought down to a legitimate basis. Adjourned.

PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS.

Pittsburgh Opera House.

Last evening Miss Charlotte Thompson commenced the second week of a remarkably prosperous engagement. For the occasion she produced a drama, entirely new here, called "Fanchette; or Twenty Years Later." The piece is a sequel to "Fanchon," and was written for Miss Thompson's express dramatic purposes. In it imagination endows the sprightly "Cricket" with a grown up daughter, who passes through *her* little episode of love and trial, and, like her long popular mamma, finally comes out serenely happy and domestic. This is a family succession of pleasant lights and shadows which may be indefinitely prolonged. Exigencies of space prevent lengthened description of the play and its performance; but the success of both was gratifying. The audience was very large and very genial of feeling; Miss Thompson was honestly and heartily applauded, and a repetition of the same programme will undoubtedly cause the theater to be thronged this evening.

Aims's American Theater.

Manager Aims keeps his strain of effort to compel public support up to concert pitch this week. He brings forward half a dozen new and attractive specialities, and has beside a capital stock company to enable him to always give a satisfactory completeness of his scheme of entertainment.

Trimble's Varieties Theater.

Another group of stars shed their radiance on this favorite place of amusement last night and will appear through the week. An important feature of attraction to the patrons of this house is the sensational afterpiece, which is always made of local interest and winds up an evening of endless variety in a way to keep the gallery crowded to the last.

Academy of Music.

On Wednesday and Thursday evenings, Harry Robinson's Minstrels give performances at the Academy of Music. The company is a famous one, and has fairly earned its reputation. They may safely rely on being welcomed by crowded audiences.

The Patti Mario Concert.

The sale of seats for the farewell concert of Carlota Patti and the once greatest of tenors—Mario—commences on Friday, at Kleber's music store. Patti and Mario will be assisted by Miss Cary, Mdlle. Carreno and other recognized favorites, and the concert cannot fail to be a highly enjoyable event.

Miss Edgarton at Library Hall.

The course of lectures at Library Hall is graced with a new and attractive lecturer to-night, judging from the flattering encomiums of our Eastern exchanges, such as the following; "We feel rebuked for any thought of conveying a just idea of the lecture in a brief notice. It must be heard to be appreciatep. The rich, sweet, deep tones of her voice cannot be pen-pictured. Her faultness enunciation, the beautiful imagery of her thoughts, her manner, her style, her delivery, her flaming eye, her beaming countenance, her personal beauty, her presence—and withal her simplicity, ease and naturalness—these cannot be portrayed by pen or press." Library Hall will be crowded to-night. Pittsburghers appreciate beauty as well as talent.

Stolen Watch Recovered.

An information was made yesterday before the Mayor by S. A. English, who charged John Wellimeyer with being the party who stole his watch and chain from him on last New Year's night. Mr. English, it will be remembered, was passing along Wood street when, near the corner of Virgin alley, he was attacked and robbed. The accused had pawned the watch, it is alleged, at Smith's pawn office, on Smithfield street. Wellimeyer was held in one thousand dollars bail for a hearing.

East End Fire.

Yesterday morning Clark's billiard room, East Liberty, was discovered to be on fire. No alarm was sounded but the East Liberty department was speedily on the ground, and extinguished the fire. Some tables in the billiard hall were slightly injured. The damage was principally from water. The loss, which was not heavy is said to be fully insured.

CITY MATTERS IN BRIEF.

EAST END burglars are being picked up at last.

JOHN W. RIDDELL, ESQ., makes an excellent President of Councils.

COUNCILMEN will need some tailoring about their button holes after yesterday.

Nothing new turned up on the South Side yesterday, save a few ordinary police cases.

THE article to which "Old Side" refers, cannot be misunderstood, as it distinctly defined the parties.

THE South Side sub-committee of the Police Committee are looking up lock-up sites for that district.

DORSAY was before Alderman Hoerr yesterday and "swore off." The charge against him was withdrawn.

It will take from fifteen to eighteen thousand dollars to furnish the new school house in the Thirtieth ward.

MAJ. A. M. BROWN and the Hon. R. B. Carnahan are favorably spoken of in connection with the new judgeship for the District Court.

THE lobby of the Select Council chamber was never so crowded before as on the occasion, yesterday, of the election of a City Solicitor.

THE Printing Committee of Allegheny Councils, convened last evening, and awawded the contract for printing five hundred copies of the annual reports of committees to Ogden & Welsh.

THE committee on the annexation of a portion of Wilkins township with the city of Pittsburgh will meet this afternoon at two o'clock. It is expected that they will be ready to report at the next meeting of Councils.

REV. J. DERMITT, agent of the Allegheny County Prison Society, is now engaged in the laudable endeavor to secure a library for the county jail. The object is one which will commend itself to the humane and benevolent.

EDWARD BOERIE made information yesterday before Alderman McMasters against Jacob and Adam Hufnagle for perjury. It is alleged that the defendants, who reside in the Twenty-third ward, swore falsely in a case which was tried in the Court of Quarter Sessions last week. A warrant was issued.

MR. E. C. THORN, a druggist in Allegheny, while running across the track of the Pittsburgh and Allegheny Passenger Railway, yesterday afternoon, at the corner of Western and Grant avenues, in front of a car, had his foot caught in the rail. The horses ran over him, but without trampling upon him, and fortunately the car was stopped just as one of the wheels was about to pass over his foot.

JOHN WILSON lodged information yesterday before Alderman McMasters against T. W. Birch for false pretense. It is alleged that the accused represented that he had excellent lots in Chicago, and prevailed on the prosecutor to purchase 138 lots, which he did, giving for them merchandise, store fixtures, etc., valued at $18,000. When he, the prosecutor, repaired to Chicago he found that the lots were not located at the place he was led to believe they were, but that they were located six miles distant and in a swamp, and were comparatively worthless, hence the charge. A warrant was issued for the arrest of the accused, when he may give another version to this affair, and until then judgment should be suspended.

The American

Is a first class family sewing machine, and combines in one machine the ability to do all the various kinds of plain and fancy sewing done on any first class machine, and also the working of button-holes and overseaming. It is neat in design, well made of good material, and requires but a few moments to change from a button-hole machine to a plain sewing machine. James Espy, agent, No. 178 Liberty street.

PITTSBURGH COUNCILS.

Regular Meeting Yesterday—The Appropriation Ordinance Considered and Adopted as Reported from the Finance Committee—The Select Council Indorse Thos. S. Bigelow, Esq., for City Solicitor—Other Business Disposed of—Members of the Board of Health Elected.

Yesterday Councils met in regular session. The proceedings were as follows:

SELECT COUNCIL.

In the absence of President Gross, Mr. John W. Riddell was call to the chair.

Mr. David Aiken presented a telegram from Mr. Gross, dated Chicago, and asked that it be read. It was as follows:

"Hoped to be at councils this afternoon, but am snow bound. Please excuse my absence.
"A. H. GROSS."

Clerk Morrow then read the minutes of the last meeting, which were approved.

At this point the Clerk of Common Council appeared and announced that the common branch was ready to adjourn.

The Chairman informed the Clerk that it was incumbent on Councils to fill vacancies existing on the Board of Health, and the select branch asked the Common Council to meet in joint session for the purpose of electing members. Common Councils consented, and councils went into

Joint Session.

The following gentlemen were then nominated for members of the Board of Health: Matthew Edwards, Dr. McCandless, G. W. Backofen and Dr. Arnholt.

Mr. McKee moved that Dr. Arnholt be elected by acclamation he being the only nominee from the South Side. Adopted, and Dr. A. was elected unanimously.

The Clerk then called the roll on the other nominations with the following result: M. Edwards, 78; Dr. McCandless, 72; George W. Backofen, 52. Messrs. Edwards and McCandless were declared duly elected.

The joint session then adjourned.

IN SELECT AGAIN.

Mr. Phillips moved a suspension of the rules for the purpose of taking up the appropriation ordinance. Adopted.

The organization of the Finance Committee, with Col. Wm. Phillips as Chairman, was then reported, and also the fact that the committee had nominated Thos. S. Bigelow, Esq., as City Solicitor.

Mr. Burgwin moved to adopt that portion of the report in regard to organization and to postpone the business of acting on the nomination of Solicitor until after the appropriation ordinance had been acted on.

Mr. Pearson—I am opposed to that. Let us go into this fight at once and dispose of the business.

The resolution to postpone prevailed.

THE APPROPRIATION ORDINANCE.

Mr. Phillips then presented the appropriation ordinance, which was read by the clerk. It was as follows:

AN ORDINANCE LEVYING TAXES AND MAKING APPROPRIATIONS FOR THE YEAR 1873.

SECTION 1. Be it ordained and enacted by the City of Pittsburgh, in Select and Common Councils assembled, and it is hereby enacted by authority of the same, That for the purpose of providing sufficient revenue to meet the ordinary expenses of the city, to pay the interest on outstanding bonds, and to discharge all other liabilities now due, or which may become payable during said year 1873, taxes shall be and are hereby levied and assessed upon all property and other objects of taxation, as follows:

1. Upon all property taxable for State and county purposes, eighteen mills upon each dollar of valuation, except in the portions of said city designated as rural, in which the tax shall be assessed at two-thirds of said rate, viz: twelve mills upon each dollar of valuation.

2. Upon all property taxable for State and county purposes within the limits of the city of Pittsburgh as it existed prior to the consolidation under the act of April, 1867, three mills upon each dollar of valuation, as a special tax for the separate indebtedness of said district.

3. Upon all property taxable for State and county purposes within the limits of the former borough of Lawrenceville, five mills upon each dollar of valuation, as a special tax for the separate indebtedness of said district.

4. Upon all goods, wares and merchandise, and upon all articles of trade and commerce sold in said city in any manner not herein otherwise provided for, one and one-quarter mills upon each dollar of said sales.

5. Upon all sales of goods, wares and merchandise, and articles of trade or commerce sold by commission merchants in said city, one and one-quarter mills on each dollar of said sales.

6. Upon the actual yearly sales of each and every person or firm engaged in the trade, business, or occupation of retailing, for his, her or their benefit, vinous, fermented, or distilled liquors, twelve mills upon each dollar of said sales.

7. Upon the actual yearly sales of each and every person or firm engaged in the business or occupation of an auctioneer, one and one-half mills upon each dollar of said sales.

8. Upon the commissions or brokerage of all merchandise brokers, forwarding and commission merchants, not including commissions on sales, twelve mills on each dollar of said commissions.

9. Upon the yearly business of brokers, banks and banking institutions, one mill on each dollar.

10. Upon the yearly receipts of insurance companies, insurance agencies, express companies and telegraph companies, two and one-half mills upon each dollar of said receipts.

11. Upon the yearly receipts of persons engaged in the business of keeping billiard tables or ten-pin alleys for public use, ten mills upon each dollar of said receipts.

12. The schedule of water rents for the year 1873 shall be the same as during the year 1872.

13. Upon all property taxable for State or county purposes, five mills upon each dollar of valuation, except in the portions of the city designated as rural, in which the tax shall be assessed at two-thirds of said rate, viz: three and one-third mills upon each dollar of valuation; also, upon the yearly receipts of all fire, life and marine insurance companies, or their agents, three and one-half mills upon the dollar of said receipts, to be used for maintaining and extending the fire department.

SEC. II. And at the above rates the City Assessor shall assess said taxes.

SEC. III. That the amount necessary to pay the interest on the separate indebtedness of the old city and the borough of Lawrenceville, shall be taken from receipts from the special taxes of the districts aforesaid and placed in Appropriation No. 1, on which warrants shall be drawn for all interest accruing or accrued on the debts of said districts respectively.

SEC. IV. That the balance of said receipts from said special taxes (after payment of interest), shall be paid into a sinking fund for the district from which it is collected and shall be used for the payment of the special debt of said district.

SEC. V. That the revenue of said city for the year 1873, arising from the taxes, loans, and all other sources, together with any moneys in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, are hereby appropriated for the following purposes:

APPROPRIATIONS FOR 1873.

No.		
1.	Interest on City Loan and Fire Bonds	$195,000
2.	Salaries	30,000
3.	Printing	10,000
4.	Fire Department	230,000
5.	Police	280,000
6.	Water Works	110,000
7.	Streets	110,000
8.	Pittsburgh Gas Company	20,000
9.	Diamond Markets	7,000
10.	Monongahela Wharf	4,000
11.	Allegheny Wharf	2,000
12.	Weigh Scales	1,500
13.	Contingent Fund	35,000
14.	Board of Health	10,000
15.	East End Gas Company	12,000
16.	City Property	20,000
17.	Outstanding Warrants	500
18.	Finance Fund	20,000
19.	Sinking Fund	100
20.	Fifth Ward Market	400
21.	City Hall Furnishing	5,000
22.	Roads	30,000
23.	Surveys	15,000
25.	Water Loan Interest	70,000
26.	Water Loan Sinking Fund	40,000
27.	Fifth Avenue Market	2,000
28.	Special Sinking Fund	7,000
29.	Lawrenceville Sinking Fund	3,250
31.	South Side Market	2,500
32.	South Side Wharf	1,500
33.	Deficiencies	29,550
34.	Equalization	10,000
35.	South Side Gas Company	5,000
36.	South Side Water Company	700
	Total	$1,319,000

ESTIMATES OF RECEIPTS FOR 1873.

City Tax	18	mills,	$363,800
Business Tax	1½	"	225,000
City Special	3	"	35,000
Lawrenceville Special	5	"	5,500
Fire Tax	5	"	97,000
Fire Insurance Tax	3½	"	3,000
Water Works			200,000
Monongahela Wharf			12,000
Allegheny Wharf			3,000
Mayor's Office			45,000
Diamond Market			42,500
Fifth Avenue Market			3,000
City Gauger			3,000
Vehicle Licenses			28,000
Street Railroads			4,500
Building Inspector			4,500
Interest on Bank Balances			8,000
Streets			4,000
South Side Market			6,000
Weigh Scales			4,000
South Side Wharf			2,200
Outstanding Taxes			20,000
Fire Department Bonds			200,000
Total			$1,319,000

On motion of Mr. Phillips, the ordinance came up on second reading.

Mr. McCarthy desired to have explained to him some features concerning the appropriation for the Fire Department.

On motion, it was determined to take the ordinance up *seriatim*.

The first item, "No. 1 interest," was read.

Mr. McCarthy asked if any provision had been made in "No. 1" for the payment of the interest on the new water bonds.

Mr. Phillips stated that the water bonds were in the hands of the Water Commission, and that they had full power to dispose of them and provide for the payment of the interest.

Mr. McCarthy then desired to know from what source the money came to pay the interest on the bonds.

Mr. Phillips explained that the interest was provided for and that the most of it came from the proceeds of the sale of the bonds themselves.

Items Nos. 1 2 and 3 were endorsed.

THE FIRE DEPARTMENT.

When item No. 4 was read, allotting $280,000 to the Fire Department, Mr. McCarthy expressed a desire to know what items went to make up that sum. What was so much money needed for?

Mr. Phillips reported that it was required to buy new lots, houses, horses, harness, and provide for the current expenses of the department. It was proposed to provide two hundred thousand dollars toward that end by the issue of bonds and for that purpose asked Councils to indorse the following act of Assembly:

An Act to authorize the City of Pittsburgh to borrow money and issue bonds.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That the city of Pittsburgh shall be and is hereby authorized to borrow money to an amount not exceeding two hundred thousand dollars in addition to the indebtedness heretofore authorized, the money so borrowed to be used for the purpose of purchasing ground, the erection of buildings, and the purchase of engines, horses, apparatus and materials necessary and proper for the successful operations of the fire department of said city, and for no other purpose.

SEC. 2. That said city shall be authorized to issue registered or coupon bonds for the payment of any sum of money which may be borrowed in pursuance of this act, in sums not less than five hundred dollars, bearing interest at a rate not more than seven per centum per annum payable semi-annually, and made payable in twenty years from date, and shall be exempt from all taxation except for State purposes.

SEC. 3. All bonds issued under this act shall be signed by the Mayor, countersigned by the Controller and sealed with the corporate seal of said city, and shall be sold under the directions of the Finance Committee, in such manner and upon such terms as said committee may direct. Provided none of said bonds shall be sold for less than par.

SEC. 4. All money received from the sale of said bonds shall be paid into the city treasury; kept separate and apart from other funds of said city, and paid out for the purpose aforesaid as Councils may direct.

SEC. 5. The Councils of said city shall provide a sinking fund for the redemption of all bonds issued under authority of this act.

SEC. 6. All bonds issued in pursuance of this act shall be a legal investment for all money held by executors, administrators, guardians and other trustees.

Resolved, That the Clerk of Select Council be directed to forward the foregoing bill to the Legislature, with the request that it be enacted into a law.

Mr. McCarthy made a lengthy speech in opposition to the bill maintaining that it was saddling a debt on posterity which should be paid by direct taxation. At the time the bonds matured the horses, the engines and everything else which was to be bought with the money will have passed away with the exception, perhaps of the real estate. He regarded the approval of the act as nothing else but an act of cowardice or an admission of the insolvency of the city of Pittsburgh.

After some more discussion, the following resolution was read:

Resolved, That the Clerk of Select Council be directed to forward the foregoing bill to the Legislature, with the request that it be enacted into a law.

The resolution was passed, Mr. McCarthy voting "no."

"No. 5" was approved without debate.

"No. 6," water works, brought Mr. Kirk to the floor, who maintained that the water rents should be increased and the tax on real estate reduced.

Mr. Phillips held that this would be wrong. Everybody used water. The tax was general and to make it heavier would be to act wrong to the poor people, who were taxed enough already.

The item was approved.

The several appropriations were confirmed down to No. 18, which provoked some remarks.

Mr. Burgwin desired to know what the "Finance Fund" was.

Mr. Phillips said it was a special fund held to redeem old bonds and other debts of the city not otherwise provided for—a fund to prevent any "snap judgment" from being taken against the city.

Mr. Littell—Yes, and to provide for excursions to Baltimore and such things. (Laughter.)

The appropriation was approved.

From "No. 18" to "No. 25" were approved.

When "No. 26," Water Loan Sinking Fund, was read, Mr. McCarthy desired to know where the money was to come from to pay $70,000 to the fund.

Mr. Phillips explained that it came from the sale of the water bonds.

Explanation satisfactory and then approved.

Appropriations 27 to 33 approved.

Mr. Burgwin did not understand how the Finance Committee could award $10,000 to the Equalization Board before it was known how much the department would need.

Mr. Phillips explained that the Board had asked for that amount.

Mr. Rafferty moved to abolish the appropriation.

Mr. Burgwin moved to make it $50,000. Lost and then approved after some debate.

THE CITY SOLICITORSHIP.

Mr. Phillips then called up the nomination by the Finance Committee of Thos. S. Bigelow, Esq, for City Solicitor.

Mr. Aiken presented a protest against the nomination, setting forth that of twenty-eight votes cast in the Finance Committee, in making the nomination, fifteen were cast for Mr. Bigelow and thirteen for Mr. Slagle. The minority respectfully asked Councils not to confirm the nomination.

At this point commenced a battle which lasted for over two hours. Vigorous speeches, in opposition to the confirmation of Mr. Bigelow, were made by Mr. E. P. Jones, Mr. Burgwin, Mr. Kirk, Mr. Littell, Mr. McCune and Mr. Lloyd. While the speeches were at times a little too personal, and perhaps uncalled for, yet none of Mr. Bigelow's opponents had aught to say against his private character—their opposition to him being solely confined to the assertion that he lacked the experience necessary to fill such an important position as Solicitor to the city of Pittsburgh. On the other hand, Mr. Bigelow was sustained as being competent and fully capable, by Mr. McCarthy, Mr. Pearson, Mr. Chambers, Mr. Waring and others, who spoke eloquently in his favor.

Mr. McCarthy read the following letter from a distinguished member of the bar, indorsing Mr. Bigelow's qualification for the office:

Wm. C. McCarthy, Esq.:

DEAR SIR—I am in receipt of yours of the 25th inst., making inquiries as to my opinion of the capabilities of Mr. Bigelow "to acceptably fill the office of City Attorney." Mr. Bigelow read law in my office, and since his admission to the bar has assisted me, and has had frequent occasion to exhibit sound judgment and knowledge of the law.

I am pleased to have this opportunity to express my good opinion of Mr. Bigelow's character, and my conviction that should he be elected to the position which you mention, he will perform its duties conscientiously and with entire satisfaction to his friends and to the public.

Very Respectfully Yours,
GEORGE SHIRAS, JR.

At the conclusion of a protracted debate the ayes and nays on a motion to confirm was called with the following result:

Ayes—Atkinson, Chalmers, Chambers, Chess, Dannals, Durling, Elder, Fetterman, Foster, Froelich, Galvin, Goldthrope, Hains, House, Hunter, J. H Jones, Kline, Marshall, Minnick, Montooth, McCandless, McCarthy, McClurg, O'Neil, Pearson, Phillips, Rafferty, Schultz, Seely, Smith, Thompson, Waring, Wilson—33.

Nays—Adams, Aiken, Atterbury, Brown, Dietrich, Dorrington, Doyle, Duncan, Hays, Herron, E. P. Jones, Kernan, Kirk, Laufman, Liddell, Lloyd, Littell, McCune, McDonald, McMahon, Rayburn, Riddell, Scully, Shipton, Watson, Zern—27.

The Absentees were Messrs. Ahl, R. B. Brown, W. G. Friday, Charles Jeremy, James Lally, S. Morrow, J. B. Murray, Jabob Och, Anton Schmit, J. F. Walter and President Gross.

It was nearly six o'clock when Councils adjourned.

COMMON COUNCIL.

Council met, a quorum being present, Major Negley in the chair.

Mr. McConway presented a resolution giving the use of old City Hall to the Duquesne Greys, for the purpose of drilling, preparatory to visiting Washington to attend the inauguration of the President. The resolution was passed.

THE VIENNA EXPOSITION.

Mr. Duff, a resolution for the appointment of a committee to procure and disseminate information relative to the Vienna Exhibition, to ascertain who among our manufacturers are willing, by a creditable display as exhibitors, to uphold the reputation of our city as a vast manufacturing community, and to aid, to the extent of their power, those who may signify their intention to become exhibitors. The resolution was adopted.

Mr. John Moore, petition for sewer on Cedar alley, Seventeenth ward. Referred.

Mr. Campbell, petition for a committee to ascertain whether the work on Calvin street had been properly done. Referred to Street Committee.

Mr. Foley, petition for water main in Thirty-fourth ward. Referred to Water Commission.

Various committees reported their organizations, which have already been published.

Common Council then took a recess for fifteen minutes.

THE ORDER ORDINANCE.

Mr. Negley (Mr. McConway in the chair) then proposed, in the absence of other business, to take up the ordinance passed last year in Common Council but non-concurred in by Select, entitled "an ordinance for the better preservation of order in Councils, and compelling the attendance of Councilmen." The rules were suspended to consider the ordinance.

Mr. Negley advocated the passage of the ordinance, not that he thought that it would be necessary to enforce its provisions, but merely as a measure the moral effect of which would be beneficial in several ways.

The ordinance was passed unanimously.

THE RULES.

Mr. Evan Jones called up the report of the Committee on Rules, and objected to the clause providing for weekly meetings. He regarded weekly sessions as entirely unnecessary.

Mr. Campbell stated that there were thirty-nine meetings in 1872, and the Committee thought it best to report in favor of weekly meetings.

Major Negley stated that if the rule to meet weekly was adopted the clause relative to special meetings ought to be stricken out. If Councils met weekly there should be no special meetings.

Mr. Evan Jones moved to amend the report by striking out "every Monday afternoon," and inserting "the last Monday in each month." He believed one meeting each month would be sufficient for the ordinary business, and when special meetings were necessary they could be easily called.

Mr. Duff moved a further amendment that no regular meetings be held in July and August. Accepted.

Mr. John Fleming favored the old plan of meeting twice a month.

Mr. Arensburg moved a further amendment to the amendment, fixing the meeting on the second and last Mondays of each month. Agreed to, and the section as amended was adopted.

Some other amendments were made, and the rules as amended were referred to the Printing Committee, to be printed.

THE APPROPRIATION ORDINANCE.

Another recess became necessary, no business having as yet been received from Select Council, which was engaged in a discussion on the appropriation ordinance. Several members favored an adjournment; but it being stated that the appropriation bill must be passed before the first of February, Council took a recess for half an hour.

In the meantime the appropriation ordinance was brought in, read, and concurred in without amendment.

Common Council then adjourned.

The Domestic.

A Sewing Machine pretending to be a valuable instrument for the family, should do a great range of work. Some machines have a specialty, and any person having just to do that kind of work entirely or mainly, knows at once that there is only one machine for them to buy. But in a family it is not merely shirt making or working with lace or ruffling that is to be done, but all of these and a great many other kinds of work, besides embracing a great range, from stitching up a rip in a sleeve and sewing common woolen fabrics and heavy cottons to making up fine dress goods, delicate muslins and lace. No machine can fairly claim to be a family machine that cannot do strong and handsome work with this wide range. Buy the Domestic and you will have a machine that will do all kinds of family sewing. Salesrooms No. 24 Sixth street.

An Article of True Merit.

"Brown's Bronchial Troches" are the most popular article in this country or Europe for throat diseases and coughs, and this popularity is based upon true merit. TTHS

Valuable Business Property at Auction—No. 56 Wood Street.

This first class business property, No. 56 Wood street, immediately below Fourth avenue, now occupied by Fahnestock & Murray, will be sold on the premises next Thursday morning. This property unusually commends itself either as an investment or business occupancy. For particulars see McIlwaine's auction advertisement.

The Simplicity, Ease and Certainty

With which the American operates, as well as the uniform excellence of its work throughout the entire range of sewing, including stitching, hemming, felling, tucking, cording, braiding, quilting, sewing on, overseaming, embroidering on the edge, and its beautiful button hole and eyelet work place it unquestionably far in advance of any other machine for all the purposes of family sewing. Jas. Espy, agent, No. 178 Liberty street.

Auction Sale.

At the Court House to-day, at eleven o'clock A. M., the Anchor Cotton Mill, of Allegheny City, will be exposed to sale. This is valuable property, and we doubt not that many of our capitalists will attend the sale, and that the bidding will be spirited. The Anchor brand of sheetings is a favorite one with the Western trade. The mill is in full operation, and is one of the finest in the State, the machinery chiefly new and in complete order. The terms of the sale are liberal.

Clerk Wanted.

A young man who can give good references, and one who writes a good, plain hand, wanted as an assistant book keeper and entry clerk, at a moderate salary. Address, in his own writing, Lock Box 457, Pittsburgh Postoffice.

R. E. Breed & Co.,

No. 100 Wood street, give you more for your money than any other house in their line in the city. Fine China Dinner Sets, Tea Sets and Toilet Sets, cheap. Fine Bohemian Crystal Table Ware, cheap. Fine Bohemian Decorated Vases, &c., cheap.

Holiday Goods.

The usual large and rich assortment of good, suitable presents, in Bohemian, Parian, Bronze, Marble, Silver Plated, Glass and China Ware, will be found at 100 Wood street. R. E. Breed & Co.

First Term Examinations

of the Episcopal Classical Academy will be held on Wednesday and Thursday next. Closing exercises on Friday. Second term begins Monday, February 3d. Those interested in the right education of boys are respectfully invited to visit the school rooms, 64 Grant street.

Yoder's German Liniment,

A sovereign remedy for all troubles incident to horse flesh and for sprains, bruises and painful chronic rheumatism. In use twenty-five years, and once known will not be dispensed with. Sold by all druggists. John C. Baker & Co., Philadelphia. TU

DIED:

REITER—On Monday evening, January 27th, at the residence of her husband, 315 Penn street, ELIZA REYNOLDS, wife of Dr. W. C. Reiter.

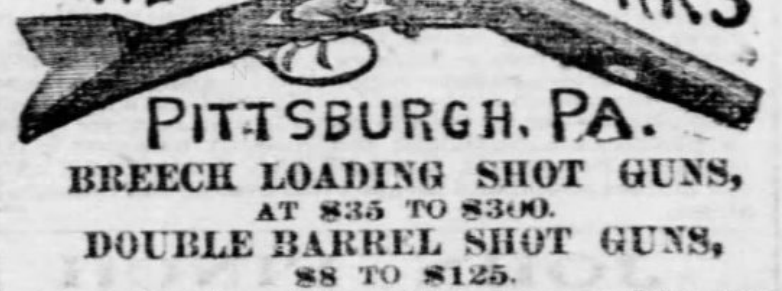
Notice of funeral in to-morrow's paper.

RODY PATTERSON, JR.,
UNDERTAKER,
117 FOURTH AVENUE.

Coffins and Funeral Furnishing Goods of every description. Terms cash.

Oldest Ins. Co. in America.
ASSETS, $3,337,489 83.
Ins. Co. of North America
OF PHILADELPHIA.
Losses adjusted and paid by
WILLIAM L. JONES, 84 Fourth ave.

CAUTION! LEA & PERRINS' Worcestershire Sauce.
Buyers are cautioned to avoid the numerous Counterfeits and Imitations offered for sale.
JOHN DUNCAN'S SONS, New York,
2Ths Agents for the United States.



BREECH LOADING SHOT GUNS,
AT $35 TO $300.
DOUBLE BARREL SHOT GUNS,
$8 TO $125.

Single Shot Guns, $3 to $825. Revolvers, $6 to $25. Pistols, 75 cents to $8. Caps, Powder, Shot, Wads Flasks, Pouches, Gun Material. Guns and Pistols repaired. Call and see our stock, or send stamp for our Illustrated Price List. All orders by mail promptly attended to, and goods sent to any point by Express C. O. D.
J. H. JOHNSTON,
179 Smithfield street.
☞ Sign of the Big Gun.

AMUSEMENTS.

Pittsburgh Opera House.
ELLSSER & GOTTHOLD........Managers.
Re-engagement of the highly successful Artiste,
Charlotte Thompson.
TUESDAY, January 28th, 1873, the new play
FANCHETTE,
THE DAUGHTER OF FANCHON.
Fanchette........Charlotte Thompson.

FRED. AIMS'S AMERICAN VARIETY THEATER.
FRED. AIMS........Lessee and Manager.
FITZ SIMMONS........Stage Manager and Advertiser.
THE NEW GORGEOUS NOVELTIES.
Mlle. Lopez and her Infant Gymnastic Family, Macey Roadcap, Nell Conway, James Clark; also, Billy Pastor, George S. Knight, Sallie Mason, John Mulligan, Mlle. Lola, the Carletons, Tilly Prestage, Mlle. Henrietta, Lew Spencer. Drama "Around the Block."
Wednesday and Saturday Matinee, 2:30 P. M.

TRIMBLE'S VARIETIES THEATER,
PENN STREET, NEAR SIXTH.
R. GARDNER & TRIMBLE........Lessees and Proprietors.
AN AVALANCHE OF ATTRACTIONS.
TO-NIGHT—Prof. Wells Cobb and his Performing Dogs, Monkeys and Goats; Nat Rogers and his Sons, Miss Kitty Henderson, Geo. F. Moore, Harry Bryant, Geo. Thatcher, Mlle. Fontainebleau, Lizzie Thatcher, Mast. Ocie, Frank Jones, and all the favorites.
Ladies' Matinee Wednesday and Saturday.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
Positively for Two Nights Only.
WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, January 29th and 30th,
Harry Robinson's Minstrels
The Man with the Silver Horns.
SIX END MEN, SUPERB ORCHESTRA,
EXCELLENT QUARTETTE
AND SOLID SILVER HELICON BAND.
Prices of Admission as usual.
E. MILT GOTTHOLD, General Agent.

LIBRARY HALL.
THE STRAKOSCH CONCERTS.
MONDAY, February 3d, at 8.
PATTI—MARIO.
Farewell Concerts in Pittsburgh.
MLLE. PATTI, SIGNOR MARIO,
MISS CARY, MLLE. CARRENO,
MONS. SAURET, SIG. SCOLARA.
Monday Evening, February 3d, at 8.
CONDUCTOR, SIGNOR MARZO.
Admission, $1; Reserved Seats, 50 cents and $1 extra. Seats for sale on and after FRIDAY, January 31, at the Music Store of Kleber & Bro. Doors open at 7½; commence at 8. Weber's Pianos are used at these Concerts.

ART EXHIBITION.
ADMISSION FREE.
AT THE SCHOOL OF DESIGN FOR WOMEN,
CORNER WOOD STREET AND SIXTH AVENUE.
Open on TUESDAY, 28th, and all week, both day and evening, from 10 A. M. till 9 P. M.
School resumed on February 4th.

ST. BRIDGET'S CHURCH FAIR,
OPEN EVERY EVENING
In Basement of Church. Concert and Dramatic Entertainment EVERY TUESDAY and FRIDAY EVENING. Admission as usual. tf

LECTURES.

Mercantile Library Lectures.
LIBRARY HALL.
THE PEARL OF THE PLATFORM,
Miss Lillian S. Edgarton,
A Beautiful Lady and a Gifted Speaker,
On Tuesday Evening, January 28th.
SUBJECT:
"Woman is Coming"
Choice Selections by Toerge's Orchestra, beginning at 7 o'clock.
Admission 75 cents. Tickets can be had at the Library.
"The Lecture was by far the most *logical* and *cogent* ever delivered by a woman in this city."—*Albany Argus.*
"Miss Edgarton has *brains* as well as beauty."—*N. Y. Times.*

Mercantile Library Lectures.
LIBRARY HALL.
The Eighth Lecture of the Course, by the eminent Novelist, Poet and Orator,
GEORGE MacDONALD,
OF ENGLAND,
On Thursday Evening, January 30th.
Subject: TOM HOOD.
The mere announcement of this distinguished visitor's Lecture will suffice to crowd the Hall.
Prof. Toerge's full Orchestra will be present.
Doors will be opened at 7 o'clock.
Admission 75 cents. Tickets for sale at the Library.

FREE LECTURE
AT THE ROOMS OF THE YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION,
On TUESDAY EVENING, January 28th,
BY
PROF. GEORGE HAY, O. S.,
Commencing at 8 O'Clock.
Subject—LIFE VS. POISON.
Admission free. All persons cordially invited.

ROSADALIS PURIFIES THE BLOOD

THE GREAT SOUTHERN REMEDY for the Cure of Scrofulous Taint, Rheumatism, White Swelling, Gout, Goitre, Consumption, Bronchitis, Nervous Debility and all diseases arising from an impure condition of the Blood.

The merits of this valuable preparation are so well known that a passing notice is but necessary to remind the readers of this journal of the necessity of always having a bottle of this medicine among their stock of family necessities.

Certificates can be presented from many leading Physicians, Ministers, and heads of families throughout the South, indorsing it in the highest terms. *The Fluid Extract of Rosadalis.*

DR. R. WILSON CARR, of Baltimore, says "he has used it in cases of Scrofula and other diseases with much satisfaction.

DR. T. C. PUGH, of Baltimore, recommends it to all persons suffering with diseased Blood, saying it is superior to any preparation he has ever used.

REV. DABNEY BALL, of the Baltimore M. E. Conference South, says he has been so much benefitted by its use that he cheerfully recommends it to all his friends and acquaintances.

CRAVEN & CO., Druggists, at Gordonsville, Va., say it never failed to give satisfaction.

SAML. G. McFADDEN, Murfreesboro, Tennessee says it cured him of Rheumatism when all else failed.

Did our space admit, we could give you testimonials from every State in the South from persons known to every man, woman and child either personally or by reputation.

Rosadalis is sold by all Druggists.
CLEMENTS & CO., Baltimore,
Sole Proprietors.
JOHN F. HENRY,
No. 8 College Place, New York, Wholesale Agency.

ROSADALIS PURIFIES THE BLOOD
TThs*

JOHN STEWART........ROBT. H. PATTERSON
Robt. H. Patterson & Co.,
LIVERY, SALE
AND
COMMISSION STABLES,
Cor. Seventh Avenue and Liberty St.,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
Auction Sales Saturday, 10 o'clock A. M.

GET THE BEST.
Howe Standard and
Sampson Standard
SCALES.
Warehouse and Mill Trucks, Tucker's Patent Alarm Till, Grocers' Fixtures. Scales repaired.
W. A. McCLURG
63 Wood street.

WHEAT—CHOICE
Amber and Red Winter Wheat,
In store and to arrive. For sale by
DANIEL WALLACE,
253 LIBERTY STREET.

COMMISSION EXCLUSIVELY—
IN STOCK.
400 bbls. Apples; 40 pkgs. Choice Roll Butter; 10 bbls. Eggs; 20 bbls Navy Beans; 30 bbls. Prime Pickles; 100 kegs prime Ohio Apple Butter; 50 bags Clover and 20 bags Timothy Seed; Dried Apples, Peaches, &c., &c. Produce of all kinds received daily. Consignments solicited.
LOH & COOLEY,
207 LIBERTY STREET, PITTSBURGH.

ALBERT J. SCHWARTZ,
Plumber, Gas and Steam Fitter,
No. 143 LIBERTY AVENUE,
FMW OPPOSITE FIFTH AVENUE.

AUCTION SALES.

A. McILWAINE, 106 SMITHFIELD STREET.

No. 56 WOOD ST.
First-Class Business Property

THURSDAY MORNING, JANUARY 30TH, at 10 o'clock, will be sold, on the premises, that first-class Business Property, No. 56 Wood street, near to the lower corner of Fourth avenue, and now occupied by Fahnestock & Murray's Hardware Store. The Lot is 23½ feet front on Wood street, and 82 feet in depth, with the substantial three-story Brick improvement.
Terms, $11,000 cash, an 8 per cent. $8,000 mortgage and a 6 per cent. $7,000 mortgage to be assumed by purchaser, and balance in 2 years, with interest.
This Property unusually commends itself, either as an investment or for business occupancy.
A. McILWAINE, Auctioneer.

Additional Stocks at McIlwaine's.
Monongahela Navigation Bonds.
Will be added to former list of valuable Stocks, to be sold THIS (Tuesday) EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, on Second Floor of McIlwaine's Auction Rooms, 106 Smithfield street,
25 shares Iron City National Bank;
20 shares People's National Bank;
20 shares Artisans' Deposit Bank;
20 shares Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank of Birmingham;
9 shares Keystone Bank;
25 shares Pittsburgh and Castle Shannon Railroad Co.;
$5,000 Monongahela Navigation Co. Bonds;
11 shares Monongahela Navigation Co.;
10 shares Peoples' Insurance Co.;
10 shares Allemannia Insurance Co.
A. McILWAINE, Auctioneer.

Valuable Stocks at McIlwaine's.
Scholarship in Pittsburgh Female College,
MONONGAHELA NAVIGATION, &c.
TUESDAY EVENING, January 28th, at 7½ o'clock, will be sold on the second floor of McIlwaine's Auction Rooms, No. 106 Smithfield street,
20 shares Bank of Pittsburgh;
50 shares Citizens' National Bank;
17 shares Exchange National Bank;
65 shares M. and M. National Bank;
50 shares Allegheny National Bank;
30 shares Commercial Banking Co.;
2 shares Keystone Bank;
60 shares Allegheny Real Estate Bank;
35 shares Improvement Trust Co.;
25 shares Homestead Bank and Life Insurance Co.;
10 shares West Pittsburgh and Temperanceville Savings Bank;
24 shares Monongahela Navigation Co.;
2 shares McKeesport Car Co.;
500 shares Dalzell Oil Co.;
400 shares Humboldt Insurance Co.;
10 shares City Insurance Co.
Also, by order of Administrator, one Scholarship in Pittsburgh Female College, and
38 shares Boatmen's Insurance Company.
A. McILWAINE, Auctioneer.

REAL ESTATE
For Sale or Exchange
FOR CITY PROPERTY
ONE NEW FRAME HOUSE, AT BRADDOCK'S, three minutes' walk from Pennsylvania Railroad Station, containing 10 Rooms, Marble Mantels in Parlor and Dining Room, front and back Portico, good Cellar under the entire House. Lot 225 feet front by 230 in depth, planted in bearing Fruit Trees.
ONE NEW FRAME HOUSE near the above Property, containing 7 Rooms, Marble Mantel in Parlor, front and back Portico, good dry Cellar. Lot 225 feet front by 210 in depth, planted in bearing Fruit Trees.
The above Property is very desirable for Country Residences, being on the high ground on the north side of the Pennsylvania Railroad. Beautiful view of the Monongahela river from both properties.
INQUIRE OF
John A. Carothers,
108 FOURTH AVENUE,
PITTSBURGH PA.

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE
AT
PUBLIC SALE.
By virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Fayette county, the undersigned, Guardian of the minor children of Henry W. Beeson, Jr., deceased, will offer at Public Sale, on the Premises, on
THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 13, 1873,
At 2 o'clock P. M., the Tract of Land situate in North Union township, Fayette county, Pa., on which the late Gen Henry Beeson, resided, adjoining lands of Col. Samuel Evans, Samuel Beatty, Greenbury Crossland and others, and containing about 170 Acres. The Buildings are a large two-story Brick Dwelling House, well built and in good order, a large Brick Bank Barn, a Tenant House, &c. This Land is about three-quarters of a mile from Uniontown, and about the same distance from Evans's Station, on the Fayette county Railroad, and is underlaid with the 9 feet vein of
COKING COAL.
The Land is of first-rate quality, with plenty of Limestone and well watered.
TERMS—One-third of the purchase money to be paid on the confirmation of sale. One-third with interest, in one year from date of confirmation. One-third to remain in the land during the life of the widow of H. W. Beeson, Jr., deceased, the interest thereof to be paid to her annually and at her death said one-third to be paid to those legally entitled thereto.
TU A. E. WILLSON, Guardian.

Ridge Avenue Residence
FOR SALE.
Nearly Opposite Center of West Park.
Dwelling lately occupied by Henry Higby, No. 338, with Stable and Carriage House attached.
For terms, &c., apply to
HIGBY, CUST & CO.,
189 LIBERTY STREET.

FOR SALE,
5,000 Perch First Quality
Rough Building Stone,
All sizes, ready quarried, and for sale at 50 cents a perch, delivered at the quarry on the West Penn Railroad, twenty five miles from the city.
Can be shipped by Rail or River. For particulars apply at 26 WOOD STREET, where specimens can be seen.
TThs Penna. Salt Manufacturing Co.

FOR SALE.
One Fine New Brick House,
ON ROUP STREET,
A few minutes' walk from Station, containing 10 Rooms, Bath Room, Marble Mantels, Gas, City Water, and all Modern Improvements. Lot about 50 feet front by 180 feet in depth.
TERMS—One-third cash, remainder in 1, 2, 3 and 4 years. Possession given April 1, 1873. Inquire of
JAMES MELDRUM,
409 Liberty street, fourth story, or to
M. O'HARA,
Fifth avenue.

Valuable Property for Sale.
That Valuable Property, situated on the corner of Sixth avenue and Grant street, is offered at Private Sale from now until February 15th. The Lot is 60 feet on Grant street, and 70 feet on Sixth avenue, and has a Church Building and a two-story Dwelling erected thereon. The Church Building can be converted into Business Houses at a small cost, and will be, when the new Passenger Depot of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad is erected on Seventh avenue, a most desirable business location.
For further particulars apply to
KIM & SONS,
118 Smithfield street, or
ERNEST WESSEL,
Near the Church.
Pittsburgh, January 18, 1873. TTHS

FIRST-CLASS PROPERTY
FOR SALE.
That fine three story Brick, No. 87 Arch street, (late Beaver) on the corner of North Diamond street, Allegheny, containing 12 Rooms, Washhouse, Water Closets, Gas and Water throughout, and all modern improvements, convenient to Markets and Street Cars, and surrounded by the beautiful Parks, making it the finest Property offered in the city.
Also, that three story Brick, No. 164 Lacock street, third House from Federal, containing 10 Rooms, Brick Washhouse detached. A fine House, with modern improvements, convenient to Railroad Depots and Bridges. Will be sold at a bargain. Possession given on the 1st of April. Inquire of or address
T. P. HENDERSON,
TThs 360 Penn avenue, Pittsburgh.

FOR SALE,
TWO OIL WELLS,
Producing 6 barrels, with two good Engines; 1 large Boiler. Everything complete. Price $2,500.
Also, ONE WELL, 6 ACRE LEASE, in choice Territory, at one-eighth Royalty, producing 30 to 50 barrels, with 1,000 barrels Tankage on the ground. First-class Machinery. Price $8,500.
D. C. HERBST,
PARKER'S LANDING.

FOR SALE,
100 Quarter and Half Acre Lots.
Also the Farm House and Barn, with 1½ Acres of Ground,
And about 400 bearing Fruit Trees; also a FARM OF 225 ACRES adjoining the above Lots, with about 12 Acres of Coal. All of the above within from 5 to 10 minutes' walk from Walls Station, Pennsylvania Railroad. This Property will be sold on easy payments. Plans can be seen at my office. This Property offers better inducements for speculation than any property offered on the Pennsylvania Railroad, on account of its close proximity to the contemplated improvements of the Pennsylvania Railroad. Inquire of
JNO. GRAZIER,
103 SMITHFIELD STREET.

FOR SALE.
The Masonic Hall,
Chestnut street, between Seventh and Eighth sts.,
CITY OF PHILADELPHIA, PA.
The valuable and eligibly located property—Hall and Lot of Ground 101 feet on Chestnut street, and in depth 178 feet to Jayne street, with Sub-cellars, Fire proof to second story, Brown Stone Front of a beautiful Gothic design of architecture. The first floor is divided into four stores extending the entire depth of the building to Jayne street, permanently occupied.
The Building is so constructed that, with comparatively small expense, it can be adapted for a variety of purposes, such as a Place of Amusement, Hotel or Public Offices which would yield a large revenue. Bids or offers from parties desiring to purchase will be received on or before the 1st of March, by either of the undersigned members of the Finance Committee of the R. W. G. L. of F. and A. M. of Pennsylvania.
John C. Yeager, No. 257 North Third street, Phila.
James H rdman, No. 105 Wood st., Pittsburgh, Pa.
Conrad B. Day, No. 38 North Third street, Phila.
E. Harper Jeffries, No. 138 North Water street.
William H Eagle, Marietta, Lancaster county, Pa., or
Charles H. Kingston, Secretary of the Committee, Masonic Hall.
Bids subject to the approval of the Grand Lodge.

AUCTION SALES.

A. LEGGATE, 159 FEDERAL ST., ALLEGHENY

BUSINESS PROPERTY
ON
Federal Street, Allegheny,
AND
DWELLINGS
ON
NORTH AND MIDDLE ALLEYS.
There will be offered for sale until the end of February, the following very desirable Business Property: On Federal Street—2 Lots, each 20 feet front by 100 and 110 feet respectively to an alley, immediately above Mr. Wm. Semple's new building. The business character of this position is too well known to require notice here. Also, 2 Lots, each 20 by 60, with Frame Dwellings, on North alley, in rear of above Lots; and 3 Lots, each 20 by 75, with Frame Dwellings, on Middle alley.
For prices and terms apply to
A. LEGGATE & CO., Auctioneers,
159 FEDERAL STREET.

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD—ON AND after DECEMBER 22d, 1872, Trains will leave and arrive as follows:

EASTWARD. Through Trains Leave Union Depot.		WESTWARD. Through Trains Arrive at Union Depot.	
Pacific Express	2:50 a m	Mail Train	1:05 a m
Mail Train	7:45 a m	Fast Line	1:35 a m
Chicago Ex	12:20 p m	Pittsburgh Ex	8:00 a m
Cincinnati Ex	1:10 p m	Cincinnati Ex	8:40 a m
Philadelphia Ex.	5:20 p m	Southern Ex	12:40 p m
Fast Line	8:50 p m	Pacific Ex	1:10 p m
		Way Passenger	9:50 p m
LOCAL.		LOCAL.	
Walls No. 1	6:40 a m	Walls No. 1	6:30 a m
Wilkinsburg Ac. No. 1	7:05 a m	Brinton Ac No. 1	7:30 a m
Walls No. 2	10:20 a m	Wilkinsburg Ac. No. 1	8:20 a m
Walls No. 3	11:45 a m	Walls No. 2	9:10 a m
Wilkinsburg Ac. No. 2	2:40 p m	Johnstown Acc	10:10 a m
Walls No. 4	3:20 p m	Walls No. 3	1:15 p m
Johnstown Ac	4:00 p m	Wall's No. 4	3:20 p m
Brin'n Ac No. 1	4:50 p m	Wilkinsburg Ac. No. 2	4:15 p m
Brin'n Ac. No. 2	5:40 p m	Wall's No. 5	5:55 p m
Wall's Ac. No. 5	6:15 p m	Brint'n Ac No. 2	6:50 p m
Brin'n Ac. No 3	9:20 p m	Brin'n Ac No. 3	7:25 p m
Wall's No. 6	11:05 p m	Brin'n Ac No. 4	11:10 p m

Chicago Express, Cincinnati Express, Fast Line and Brinton Accommodation No. 3 leave daily.
Pacific Express daily, except Monday.
All other Trains daily, except Sunday.
Pacific Express, leaving Pittsburgh at 2:50 a. m., arrives at Harrisburg 11:40 a. m.; Philadelphia 3:30 p. m.; Baltimore 3:00 p. m.; Washington 5:40 p. m.; New York 6:34 p. m.
Chicago Express, leaving Pittsburgh at 12:20 p. m., arrives at Harrisburg 10:20 p. m.; Philadelphia 2:30 a. m., New York 6:10 a. m.
Cincinnati Express, leaving Pittsburgh at 1:10 p. m., arrives at Harrisburg 10:45 p. m.; Philadelphia 2:50 a. m.; Baltimore 2:15 a. m.; Washington 5:00 a. m.; New York 6:10 a. m.
Philadelphia Express, leaving Pittsburgh at 5:20 p. m.; arrives Harrisburg 2:55 a. m.; Philadelphia 6:55 a. m.; New York 10:14 a. m.
Fast Line, leaving Pittsburgh at 8:50 p. m., arrives at Harrisburg 5:45 a. m.; Philadelphia 9:50 a. m.; Baltimore 9:00 a. m.; Washington 11:30 a. m.; New York 12:21 p. m.
The Church Train leaves Wall's Station every Sunday at 9:10 a. m., reaching Pittsburgh at 10:00 a. m. Returning leaves Pittsburgh at 12:30 p. m., and arrives at Wall's Station at 1:50 p. m. Leaves Pittsburgh 9:20 p. m.; arrives at Brinton's 10:30 p. m.
CITY TICKET OFFICE—For the convenience of the citizens of Pittsburgh the Pennsylvania Railroad Company have opened a City Ticket Office at No. 78 Fifth avenue, corner Smithfield street, where Through Tickets, Commutation Tickets and Local Tickets to principal Stations, can be purchased at any hour of the day or evening, at the same rates as are charged at the depot.
Baggage will be checked through to destination from Hotels and Residences by the Excelsior Baggage Express Co., on orders left at the office.
For further information apply to
D. M. BOYD, JR.,
General Passenger Agent.
A. J. CASSATT,
General Manager.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILWAY, CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD.
From DECEMBER 23, 1872, trains will leave from and arrive at the Union Depot, Pittsburgh, City Time, as follows:

LEAVE.		ARRIVE.	
Fast Line	1:58 a m	Pacific Ex	2:33 a m
Cle & Whg Mail	6:43 a m	Wheeling Ex	10:53 a m
Erie and Ygn Ex	7:13 a m	Chicago Ex	11:58 a m
Chicago Mail	7:23 a m	Chi&St. Louis Ex	4:58 p m
Chicago Exp	9:23 a m	Clevel'd & Whg Ex	3:53 p m
Cle and Whg Ex	1:28 p m	Erie and Ygn Ex	5:33 p m
Pacific Exp	1:43 p m	Clevand Whg Ex	8:33 p m
Wheeling Ex	4:38 p m	Chicago Mail	8:23 p m
Erie Express	4:48 p m	Erie Ex	11:18 p m
Depart from Allegheny.		Arrive in Allegheny.	
Beaver Falls Ac	8:38 a m	Leetsdale Ac	6:53 a m
Leetsdale Ac	10:23 a m	Beaver Falls Ac	8:53 a m
Leetsdale Ac	12:08 p m	Enon Ac	9:53 a m
New Castle Ac	1:08 p m	New Castle Ac	10:23 a m
Enon Ac	3:48 p m	Leetsdale Ac	12:53 p m
Leetsdale Ac	5:28 p m	Beaver Falls Ac	2:23 p m
Beaver Falls Ac	6:23 p m	Leetsdale Ac	4:28 p m
Leetsdale Ac	10:43 p m	Leetsdale Ac	7:33 p m
Fair Oaks, Sunday Church	12:43 p m	Fair Oaks, Sunday Church	9:58 a m

Pacific Express leaves daily.
Chicago Express arrives daily.
Fast Line leaves daily, Mondays excepted.
Pacific Express arrives daily, Mondays excepted.
All other trains will leave and arrive daily, Sundays excepted.
J. N. McCULLOUGH,
General Manager.
F. R. MYERS, General Passenger and Ticket Agent.

PITTSBURGH, CINCINNATI AND ST. LOUIS RAILWAY—PAN-HANDLE ROUTE.
After DECEMBER 22, 1872, trains leave from and arrive at the Union Depot, Pittsburgh, Pittsburgh time:

DEPARTS.		ARRIVES.	
Fast Line	1:58 a m	Southern Ex	2:33 a m
Columbus Mail	7:18 a m	McDonald Ac	6:58 a m
Washington Ac	8:48 a m	Washington Ac	8:53 a m
Pacific Express	9:23 a m	Steubenville Ac	9:58 a m
McDonald Ac	12:03 p m	Cincinnati Exp	2:58 p m
Southern Ex	2:13 p m	McDonald Ac	3:43 p m
Steubenville Ac	4:28 p m	Columbus Mail	5:43 p m
McDonald Ac	6:13 p m	Fast Line	9:48 p m
Sunday Ch train	1:13 p m	Sunday Ch train	10:03 a m

2:13 p. m. Southern Express will leave daily.
12:38 p. m. Cincinnati Express will arrive daily.
All other trains will run daily, except Sundays.
Trains on Chartiers Railroad will leave Mansfield on the arrival of Washington Accommodation, leaving Pittsburgh at 8:48 a. m., and Steubenville Accommodation, leaving Pittsburgh at 4:28 p. m. Returning, will connect at Mansfield with Washington Accommodation, due in Pittsburgh at 8:28 a. m., and Mail Train due in Pittsburgh at 6:03 p. m.
Sleeping Cars, without change, to Cincinnati, Louisville, Indianapolis and St. Louis.
J. N. McCULLOUGH, Gen'l Manager.
F. R. MYERS, General Passenger and Ticket Agent.

WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.—On and after December 23d, 1872, the Passenger Trains on the Western Pennsylvania Railroad will arrive at and depart from the Federal street Depot, Allegheny City, as follows, (Allegheny Time):

Arrive.		Depart.	
Springdale No. 1	6:25 a m	Mail	6:50 a m
Freeport No. 1	8:35 a m	Freeport No. 1	9:25 a m
Express	10:30 a m	Claremont Ac	11:10 a m
Claremont Ac	1:08 p m	Express	2:10 p m
Freeport No. 2	3:49 p m	Springdale No. 1	3:20 p m
Mail	5:45 p m	Freeport No. 2	4:40 p m
Springdale No. 2	6:25 p m	Springdale No. 2	6:30 p m

The above Trains run daily except Sunday.
The Church Train leaves Freeport every Sunday at 8:20 A. M., reaching Allegheny City at 9:50 A. M. Returning, leaves Allegheny City at 12:50 P. M., and arrives at Freeport at 3:00 P. M.
The 6:50 a. m. Train and 2:10 p. m. Train from Allegheny City make direct connections for Butler.
For further information apply to
JAMES LEFFERTS, Agent,
Federal street Depot.
Local Tickets to all important stations on the main line of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad.
A. J. CASSATT,
General Manager, Philadelphia.
ROBERT NEILSON,
Superintendent, Pittsburgh.

PITTSBURGH, WASHINGTON AND BALTIMORE RAILWAY—CONNELLSVILLE ROUTE.—On and after SUNDAY, December 9th, 1872, Trains will arrive and depart from Depot, corner of Grant and Water streets, as follows, city time:

DEPART.		ARRIVE.	
McKeesport Ac. No. 1	6:30 a m	McKeesport Ac No. 1	6:40 a m
Through Mail	6:55 a m	West Newton Ac	8:25 a m
Mixed Way	9:00 a m	Confluence Ac	10:45 a m
McKeesport Ac No. 2	11:10 a m	McKeesport Ac No. 2	12:10 p m
Confluence Ac	3:25 p m	McKeesport Ac No. 3	2:05 p m
West Newton Ac	4:35 p m	Mixed Way	3:20 p m
McKeesport Ac No. 3	5:25 p m	Through Mail	5:55 p m
McKeesport Ac. No. 4	6:15 p m	McKeesport Ac. No. 4	7:45 p m
Braddocks Ac	11:00 p m	Braddocks Ac	12:30 a m
Church Train	1:00 p m	Church Train*	10:05 a m

*Sunday only.
All Trains daily except Sunday.
Through Mail and Confluence Accommodation make connection at Broadford and Connellsville for Mount Pleasant and Uniontown.
THROUGH MAIL MAKES CONNECTION AT BRIDGEPORT FOR BEDFORD SPRINGS.
CENTRAL TICKET OFFICE—For the convenience of citizens of Pittsburgh, the Pittsburgh, Washington and Baltimore Railway Company have opened a Central Ticket Office at No. 42 Fifth avenue, corner Wood street and Fifth avenue, in First National Bank Building, where Through Tickets, Commutation Tickets and Local Tickets to all points on the line of the P., W. and B. R. W. can be procured at any hour of the day or evening at the same rates as are charged at the Depot.
Baggage will be checked through to destination from hotels and residences by W. ARMSTRONG'S Baggage Express, on orders left at this office.
For further information apply to
W. B. BROBST,
Passenger Agent, No. 43 Fifth avenue, Depot, corner Grant and Water streets.
E. K. HYNDMAN,
General Superintendent, Pittsburgh, Pa.

ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD
NEW LINE TO BUFFALO THROUGH THE OIL REGIONS.
On and after SUNDAY, November 3, 1872, Three Through Trains daily, (except Sunday), will leave and arrive at Union Depot, Pittsburgh city time, for Franklin, Oil City, Buffalo and all points in the Oil Regions, and Central and Western New York.

	Leaves.	Arrives.
Day Express	12:50 p m	5:00 p m
Night Express	9:10 p m	6:10 a m
Buffalo Express	7:40 a m	8:10 p m
Brady's Bend Accommod'n	3:20 p m	10:20 a m
1st Soda Works Accommod'n	9:30 a m	5:45 p m
2d Soda Works Accommod'n	5:55 p m	8:25 a m
1st Hulton Accommodation	6:50 a m	9:00 a m
2d Hulton Accommodation	11:50 a m	2:00 p m
3d Hulton Accommodation	4:35 p m	7:15 p m
4th Hulton Accommodation	10:50 p m	6:40 a m

A Special Sunday Train leaves Pittsburgh at 7:40 A. M., arriving at Parkers at 11:40 A. M., and returning leaves Parkers at 4:25 P. M., arriving at Pittsburgh at 8:10 P. M., stopping at all stations for passengers.
Church Train to and from Soda Works (Sunday) arrives at Pittsburgh at 9:50 A. M., and leaves at 12:50 P. M.
Express Trains stop only at Principal Points.
Accommodation Trains stop at all Stations.
Pullman's Drawing Room Sleeping Cars on Night Express Trains. Baggage checked through to destination.
Through Tickets, Commutation or Local, can be procured at the Ticket Offices, No. 78 Fifth avenue, or in Union Depot.
J. J. LAWRENCE,
General Superintendent, Pittsburgh.
JAS. H BRAY, Ticket Agent.

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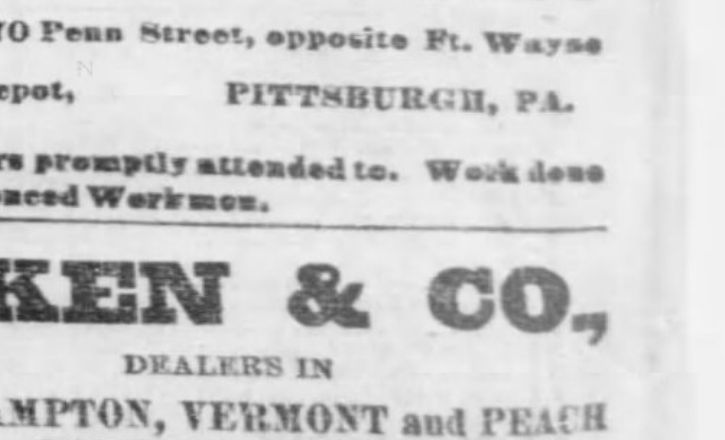

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